



Report
on
Economic and Commercial
Conditions in Indonesia
for the year 1957

by

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REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN INDONESIA FOR THE YEAR 1957

Chapter I INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia, comprising an archipelago of some thousands of islands, has a population of more than 80 million.

Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes are the main islands, which are listed below with data on area, population, etc.

(a) *Java and Madura*—

Area	..	..	About 132,000 Sq. Km.
Population	..	..	54 million
Principal cities	..	..	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang and Bandung, (Djakarta and Surabaya are the most important ports of Indonesia).

(b) *Sumatra*—

Area	..	..	About 472,000 Sq. Km.
Population	..	..	11 million
Principal cities	..	..	Medan, Palembang and Padang, all three being ports.

(c) *Kalimantan (Borneo)*—

Area	..	..	About 553,000 Sq. Km.
Population	..	..	About 3 million
Principal cities	..	..	Pontianak, Baudjarmasin and Balikpapan (all ports).

(d) *Sulawesi (Celebes)*—

Area	..	..	About 189,000 Sq. Km.
Population	..	..	About 6 million
Principal cities	..	..	Macassar and Menado.

With the exception of petroleum and mining industries, Java is the centre of the large scale industries of Indonesia and has a well developed vegetable oil industry. Djakarta, the capital of Indonesia, has a population of about three million. In addition to Government offices, business houses as well as industrial estate offices are situated in this city.

Among the other islands, mention may be made of Bali, which attracts a large number of tourists every year.

Bahasa Indonesia is the official language.

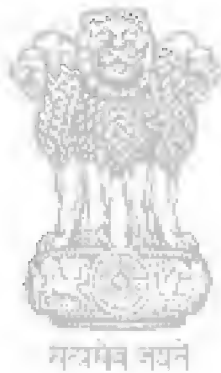
The monetary system in Indonesia is based on the decimal system, legal tender being the Indonesian Rupiah, which replaced the Netherlands-Indies Guilder when Indonesia became a Sovereign State in December, 1959. 100 sens make one Rupiah.

Weights and measures in the Metric system are in use in Indonesia.

The main food crops produced in Indonesia are rice, maize, tapioca, sweet potatoes, soya beans and groundnuts. Indonesia is not yet self-supporting in regard to rice. Principal export products are rubber, copra, tea, coffee, pepper, sugar, palm oil, tobacco, kapok, cinchona bark, fibres etc.

Petroleum products and tin ore form important items in Indonesia's exports. Bauxite, coal and manganese ore are the other mining products.

Industrial production is derived from small scale manufacturing industries and the products are almost entirely for home consumption.



Chapter II

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Introductory—

The following were the main developments in the economic and commercial fields during the year 1957 :—

- (1) With a view to balancing the foreign trade and stimulate export from Indonesia, a new system of foreign exchange (export) certificates, the so called "Bukti Ekspor". (B.E. Certificates) was introduced in the middle of the year i.e. 20th June, 1957.
- (2) With the introduction of the B.E. system, the system of a fixed foreign exchange rate for the Rupiah was abandoned and the rate of exchange of the Rupiah was made to depend on the market price for the (B.E.) export certificates. Thus the introduction of the new system created, for the first time in Indonesia's history, a monetary unit with a fluctuating free market rate of exchange. It may be of interest to note that the price of the B.E. Certificate was about 250 per cent at the end of December, 1957, which meant that the effective selling rates of foreign currencies were two and half times their official (par value) rates at the end of the year.
- (3) Prices of gold, foodstuffs and agricultural produce registered an upward trend during the latter part of the year and reached unprecedented heights at the end of December, 1957. The price of rice, the staple food of Indonesians, reached its peak level by the end of the year.
- (4) Estimates of agricultural production for 1957 showed satisfactory improvements for all crops (except maize).
- (5) Industrial production (there are only very few industries in Indonesia) showed on the whole an increase when compared with the previous year. The production in the mining industry (tin, ore, coal and bauxite), however, registered decreases. A few new industries were opened during the year under review.
- (6) The labour situation during 1957 can be said to be satisfactory, except for the period of December, 1957, when there was a general strike by workers within the scheme of West Irian Liberation Campaign for workers in all the Dutch owned enterprises. A Government decree which took effect from September, 1957, granted increased wages for all personnel both in the official and private sectors. This was necessitated by the increasing cost of living. It may be mentioned that there is a general ban imposed by the Central and regional Military authorities on strikes.
- (7) Within the scheme of the campaign for the liberation of West Irian, the Dutch-owned interinsular shipping company "K.P.M." was placed under Government control on December 6, 1957, and the

ships of this company were retained at Indonesian harbours. As a result of this the inter-insular shipping was seriously affected. Government announcement on December 13, 1957 extended the Indonesian territorial waters limit. Permission granted to the Royal Dutch Air Lines, K.L.M. to land in or fly over Indonesia was withdrawn by the Government on December 2, 1957.

- (8) There was a drop (Rupiahs 335 million) in the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Indonesia. Foreign liabilities increased. Advances to Government and the money in circulation also recorded considerable increases.
- (9) Total imports into Indonesia (including imports by petroleum companies) amounted to Rupiahs 9,086 million during the year 1957 and were less by Rupiahs 669 million when compared with the previous year. Exports, on the other hand, rose by Rupiahs 997 million to Rupiahs 11,052 million. The overall balance of trade position, as a result, showed considerable improvement (+Rupiahs 1,966 million in 1957). Excluding the petroleum companies, the balance of trade was Rupiahs (—) 132 million in 1957 [as against (—) 1,506 million in 1956].

Money Market and Stock Exchange—

The gold and convertible foreign exchange reserves (Bank and Exchange Funds) held by the Bank of Indonesia stood at Rupiahs 2,048 million at the end of December, 1957, showing a decrease by Rupiahs 335 million when compared with the position at the end of the previous year. The foreign liabilities increased by Rupiahs 39 million to Rupiahs 1,969 million, while the foreign exchange fund dropped by Rupiahs 221 millions to Rupiahs 1,674 million. Advances to the Government (constant and current) increased from Rupiahs 10,367 million at the end of December, 1956, to Rupiahs 18,919 million at the end of December, 1957. The bank notes in circulation rose from Rupiahs 8,640 million to Rupiahs 13,815 million. The total increase over 1957 in money supply (currency deposits) added up to Rupiahs 5,520 million i.e. an average monthly increase by Rupiahs 460 million. The percentage ratio of the gold and convertible foreign exchange of the Bank of Indonesia which stood at 21.90 per cent at the end of the year 1956 reached the figure of 11.77 per cent at the end of the year 1957 as may be seen from the table below—

	As on						Percentage
1-7-1953	37.64
30-6-1954	20.65
29-6-1955	23.96
27-6-1956	21.52
26-12-1956	21.90
30-1-1957	19.86
29-4-1957	14.91
31-7-1957	12.24
30-10-1957	15.35
31-12-1957	11.77

Stock Exchange—

The following table illustrates the price developments of some of the most important securities on the Djakarta Stock Exchange :—

	Highest Price				Lowest Price			
	Jan.	May	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	May	Sept.	Dec.
3 per cent R.I.G. Bond								
1950	57	66	60·70	61·50	55·75	57·75	59·60	58·25
3 per cent B.I.N.								
(Rurni) 1969 ..	76·50	81·50	83·25	83·40	75·50	77·75	82·50	83
3 per cent B. I. N.								
(Rurni) 1970 ..	77	81·50	83·50	83·40	73·50	77·75	82·50	83
3 per cent B. I. N.								
(Rurni) 1971 ..	76	81·50	83·25	83·40	74	77·50	82·50	83
*5½ per cent B. I. N.								
1972 .. ..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	100
Escompto Bank N. V.	410	440	528	530	405	415	525	300
G.E.B.E.O. (Electricity)	430	500	519	525	425	455	500	300
V.P.V. (Shipyard etc.)	270	355	310	240	252	280	275	80
S.S.P.V. (Lighterage)	210	220	265	230	180	210	240	170
Bojong Datar (Rubber)	275	335	430	400	230	280	400	290
Malabar (Tea) ..	150	170	145	160	120	135	145	100
Pandjie & T. (Sugar)	185	200	215	180	160	165	205	80

R.I.G.—Republic Indonesia Government Bonds.

B.I.N. (Rurni)—Bank Industri Negara (Rurni) Bonds.

*The Bank Industri Negara raised a 1957 loan to the nominal value of Rupiahs 100 million, in four portions of Rupiahs 25 million each. The first portion was issued on October 1, 1957 and the second to be issued in January, 1958. This 5½ per cent free tax loan is not the so-called "Rurni" loan and carries no foreign exchange permit to remit either the interest or capital at maturity.

It may be mentioned that price trends in the Share Market during the first part of the year indicated a downward move. The decline was most striking at the end of December due to the impact of the political developments especially the placing of Dutch-owned enterprises in Indonesia under the supervision of the Government.

Bullion Prices—

The free market prices of gold in Djarkarta, though registered fluctuations during the period January to December, 1957, indicated in general an upward

trend. The price was Rupiahs 70·00 per gram at the end of December, 1957 as against Rupiahs 49·50 per gram a year ago, thus recording a substantial increase by 41 per cent. In percentage of the official rate, the price at the end of December, 1957, was 54·7 per cent.

Period	Rupiahs per gram
<i>1956—</i>	
December	49·50
<i>1957—</i>	
January	48·50
February	50·00
March	49·50
April	54·50
May	62·00
June	58·00
July	70·00
August	65·00
September	66·00
October	66·00
November	65·00
December	70·00

Exchange Rates—

The free market rates of exchange for foreign currency quoted in Djarkata at the end of December, 1957, also recorded considerable increases when compared with the rate a year ago.

In Rupiahs ¹

	U.S. \$	Sterling £	Netherlands Gld	Australian £	Straits \$
<i>Official rate</i> (from 4-2-1952)	11·40	31·92	3·00	25·53	3·75
<i>Free (black) market rates—</i>					
1956 December	31·00	80·00	8·00	60·00	10·22
1957 March	33·50	85·00	8·70	65·00	11·00
June	42·00	100·00	9·50	70·00	12·50
September	43·00	100·00	9·80	72·50	13·50
October	42·50	100·00	10·00	78·00	13·25
November	42·50	107·50	10·75	80·00	13·50
December	49·00	125·00	15·00	95·00	14·50

	U.S. \$	Sterling £	Netherlands Gld.	Australian £	Straits \$
	(Percentage)				
Free (black) market prices at the end of December 1957, in percentage of the free market prices at the end of December, 1956.	158	156	188	158	141
Free (black) market prices at the end of December, 1957 in percentage of the official rates.	430	392	500	372	391

It may be noted from the table above, that at the year end, the Netherlands guilder showed the sharpest increase (i.e. the price was 188 per cent of that in December, 1956).

The official rates of exchange for Travellers' Letters of Credit, Travellers' cheques and Bank Notes were as follows :—

	Effective from 16-10-1957				
	In Rupiahs				
U.S. Dollar*	22.80
Pound Sterling*	63.84
Australian Pound	51.08
Straits Dollar	7.42
Netherlands Guilder*	6.00
Indian Rupee..	4.79

*Bank Notes in these currencies only are usually accepted.

Prices—

Prices, which were showing a declining trend during the first half of 1957, took a turn to the worse and began to rise from July, 1957. During the third quarter of 1957, prices in general showed a marked upward trend. The impact of the new import/export system introduced in June, 1957, was held accountable for this development. Further, to ensure a regular flow of supplies, the Ministry of Commerce, by a "Revaluation Decree" dated July 16, permitted a 50 per cent increase for a majority of imported goods. This, however, resulted, it was

reported, in an increase in the prices of home products, which rose in sympathy. The deteriorating position was further aggravated by the political developments that took place during the last quarter of the year and prices reached unprecedented heights by the end of the year. On December 6, 1957, the Dutch-owned shipping company "K.P.M." was placed under the control of the Indonesian Government and the ships of the Company were retained in the harbours, resulting in an almost complete breakdown of inter-insular shipping. The price of rice, the staple food of more than 80 million Indonesians, especially began to rise more vigorously, partly due to the onset of the period of scarcity which usually precedes the new harvest and partly due to a faulty distribution system, speculative manipulations and deteriorating inter-insular communications. There was, on the whole a general price increase in Indonesia for all commodities.

When compared with the corresponding period of 1956, the index price for 19 food stuffs at Djakarta had risen by 87 points by December, 1957.

Index Numbers of Food Prices

Period	Index Numbers of Food Prices			
	Twelve food-stuffs June 1953 = 100	Nineteen foodstuffs June 1953 = 100		
	Countryside of Java and Madura	Djakarta	Palembang	Makassar
1955 December	169	160	180	155
1956 December	161	157	164	162
1957 January	157	157	165	163
February	151	155	170	162
March	147	157	174	161
April	140	155	177	163
May	141	159	178	163
June	147	160	195	164
July	156	165	198	160
August	170	178	210	163
September	178	186	203	168
October	190	196	203	171
November	211	211	210	178
December	267	244	243	212

The most marked increases in prices were recorded by cocount oil, maize and rice. At the end of December, 1957, the prices of coconut oil, maize and rice had risen by 97 per cent, 85 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively over those at the end of December, 1956. The price trend of twelve food stuffs as compared with the position at the end of December, 1956, may be seen from the table below:—

Commodity	June 1957	December 1957
(Percentage)		
(1) Rice	—16	+80
(2) Maize	—9	+85
(3) Cassava	—11	+44
(4) Batatas	+3	+42
(5) Groundnuts	+2	+26
(6) Soya beans	+3	+23
(7) Buffalo meat	+2	+14
(8) Dried fish, salted	+2	+19
(9) Hen's eggs	+8	+31
(10) Coconuts	+27	+61
(11) Coconut oil	+42	+61
(12) Salt	+0	+11

The overall increase of prices at the end of the year may also be seen from the table below:—

Monthly Average of Wholesale Prices

Commodity	Dec. 1956	March 1957	Sept. 1957	Dec. 1957
I. Agricultural Produce (Home)—				
(a) Rice Rupiahs per 100 kg.	361	350	475	897
(b) Maize Do.	143	120	190	300
(c) Tapioca flour Do.	255	229	214	273
(d) Kapok (export) Do.	1,050	1,000	1,100	1,160
(e) Pepper, white Do.	943	810	1,250	1,275
(f) Coffee, Robusta Do.	695	716	1,268	1,734
(g) Rubber sheet (includ- ing export duties) Do.	1,097	897	1,369	1,430
(h) Tea, B.O.P. Do.	1,660	1,515	1,667	1,850
(i) Sugar, white Do.	298	298	400	403
(j) Copra mixed Do.	140	140	300*	325*

*Free marked prices.

Commodity	Dec. 1956	Mar. 1957	Sep. 1957	Dec. 1957
<i>II. Textiles (imported)—</i>				
(a) Black yeans 28"×30 Rupiahs yds. per piece.	128	110	180	193
(b) Grey shirtings Do. 36"×40 yds.	175	189	305	338

Price Control—

On December 17, 1957, the Ministry of Trade withdrew the price control for certain commodities (issued July 16, 1957) as it was considered that the control was no longer in agreement with the actual conditions and also with a view to bringing prices of essential goods in line with reality. The control was on the prices of beef, buffalo and goat meat, indigenous and imported salted dried fish and hen's and ducks' eggs.



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Chapter III FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food Crops—

The major food crops of Indonesia are rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and soya-beans. The table below illustrates the position of these crops for Java and Madura in the period January to December, 1957, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1956.

Food Crops in Java and Madura

Crops	Harvested area in 1000 ha		Estimated yield in 1000 tons	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
(1) Paddy	4,299	4,310	9,146	9,151
(2) Maize	1,702	1,556	1,431	1,290
(3) Cassava	899	987	6,420	7,208
(4) Sweet potatoes ..	260	277	1,503	1,588
(5) Groundnuts ..	264	288	178	191
(6) Soya beans ..	447	462	311	299

The decrease in the harvested area for maize is attributed to floods. As may be seen from the table, the harvested areas for all other crops showed satisfactory increases during the year 1957.

Rice—

The purchase of paddy by the Food Fund (J.U.B.M.), it is reported, amounted to 638,000 tons (80 per cent of the target fixed) and was more by 128,000 tons over that during the previous year. The price of rice rose steadily from the middle of the year and reached a record high level in December, 1957, when it was Rupiahs 61.65 per 10 litres against Rupiahs 29.25 per 10 litres in January, 1957. The causes for the unhealthy increase in the price were a faulty distribution system, speculative manipulations and hoarding by traders.

Estate Agricultural Production—

The following are the figures of estate agricultural production during the last three years—

				(Production in 1000 tons)		
Commodity				1955	1956	1957
Rubber .. ..	..	..	..	267	266	259
Tea .. ..	..	..	..	5.5	3.3	3.4
Cinchona .. ..	..	..	..	2.7	2.3	3.5
Coffee .. ..	..	..	..	16	13	15
Palm oil .. ..	..	..	..	42	41	40
Hard rope fibres ..	..	..	..	36	35	33
Cane (Sugar) ..	..	..	..	852	786	829
Pepper .. ..	..	..	..	0.02	0.01	Not available.

Rubber—

The production of estate rubber during 1957 totalled 259,000 tons but registered a decrease by 7,000 tons when compared with 1956. It should, however, be noted that Indonesia's output of rubber has been showing continuous decline since the year 1954 as shown in the table below—

Period	Estate rubber	
	Production (In tons)	Export
1950	178,000	181,000
1951	226,000	214,000
1952	299,000	312,000
1953	309,000	315,000
1954	288,000	265,000
1955	267,000	262,000
1956	266,000	253,000
1957	259,000	261,000

The falling production was attributed by the authorities to factors such as less careful tapping, workers' indiscipline and insufficient attendance. A sum of Rupiahs 35 million was set aside by the Indonesia Government for the People's Credit Foundation in its efforts to arrest the fall in production by rejuvenating plantations. The Government also received an aid of Rupiahs 10 million from the I.C.A.'s Counterpart Rubber Association to cover a part of its Rupiahs 877 million scheme for the rejuvenation of about 260,000 hectares of rubber plantation in Indonesia.

Tea—

The output of Indonesian tea (estate and small holders) at 47,000 tons during the year 1957, showed an increase of 9 per cent when compared with that in the previous year. A comparison of overall exports in 1956 and 1957 also shows an increase of 1,300 tons *viz.* from 38,768 tons (gross) in 1956 to 40,100 tons in 1957

Coffee—

Production of estate coffee totalled 15,100 tons in 1957 as against 13,000 tons in 1956. Statistics of production of small holders' coffee are not separately available. But an indication of this may, however, be had from the figures of exports of this category from Indonesia, which were 40,400 tons in 1957 and 46,900 tons in 1956. Figures of exports for estate coffee were 11,600 tons in 1957 and 11,700 tons in 1956.

Pepper—

The production of estate pepper totalled 13·7 tons in the year 1956 as against 18·7 tons in the year 1955. Figures for 1957 are not yet available. The number of estates was 7 in 1956 as against 38 and 39 in the years 1939 and 1940 respectively. Production of small-holders' pepper is not separately recorded in the Indonesian statistics. An idea of total production of pepper in Indonesia can, however, be had from the export figures. There has been a good increase in exports since 1954 as may be seen from the following figures :—

Period							Exports from Indonesia (In tons)
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,300
1951	3,400
1952	7,200
1953	7,600
1954	12,900
1955	13,700
1956	19,400
1957	17,600

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Chapter IV

LABOUR

Wages

The increasing prices for daily necessities, witnessed during the third quarter of 1957, resulted in demands for higher wages by the labour and caused labour unrest. Nevertheless many of the labour disputes did not lead to strikes due to general ban imposed by the Central and Regional Military authorities on strikes. Further, a Government Decree granting wage increase to meet the higher cost of living also helped to a great extent in meeting the unrest. The Decree (which took effect only from 1st September, 1957) provided for higher wage levels both for the official and private sectors. The increase was from 5 to 6 per cent for the lower (from 3 to 4 per cent for the higher) categories of public servants, subject to a minimum wage increase of Rupiah 1.00 per day. The increase was from 10 per cent to 12 per cent for the workers in the private sectors.

Strikes

The following table indicates that the number of strikes, strikers and man-hours lost during 1957 (with the exception of the month of December) were far lower than in the year 1956 and shows a general improvement in the labour situation.

		Strikes		Strikers in thousand		Man hours lost in thousand hours	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
1st Quarter	..	123	65	43	35	756	555
2nd Quarter	..	128	16	44	4	1,541	30
3rd Quarter	..	123	22	157	5	2,757	79
4th Quarter	..	131	25	96	1,036	1,915	7,260
October	..	36	3	20	0.4	258	5
November	..	67	12	72	4	1,596	24
December	..	28	10	4	1,032	61	7,231

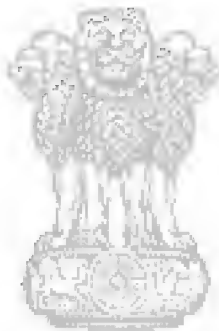
The exceptional higher number of strikers in December, 1957, was due to a general strike called within the scheme of the West Irian Liberation Campaign for workers in all the Dutch-owned enterprises.

Labour Regulations—

An ordinance of the Military authorities was promulgated on December 1957, by the Government to regulate the assignment and employment of experts under the provisions of the State of War and Siege Regulations.

This delegated powers to the Military authorities to put experts to work in Government or private offices and enterprises in whatever capacity the authorities may consider urgent and in places where they are needed in connection with Government planning as well as urgent incidental requirements, whether carried out by the Government itself or under private auspices. Experts who fail to carry out the instructions of the Military authorities are liable to imprisonment upto two years or a fine upto Rupiah 10,000.

A Bill of November, 1957, on the employment of foreigners (enacted as Law in January, 1958) necessitated the possession of a permit from the Ministry of Labour for the employment of foreigners. The already existing foreign employees were, however, considered as possessing permits valid up to July 19, 1958.



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Chapter V TRANSPORT

Shipping—

On December 6, 1957, the Dutch-owned inter-insular shipping company, "K.P.M.", was placed under Government control and the ships of the company were retained in the Indonesian harbours by the Military authorities to prevent their leaving Indonesian waters. 78 vessels aggregating to 137,800 tons were laid up and the inter-insular shipping was as a result reduced by 72 per cent. The capacity of the national shipping companies—PELNI (37 vessels totalling 36,800 tons); others (36 vessels totalling 17,900 tons)—were inadequate to fill up the gap and therefore, endeavours had to be made by the Government to charter foreign vessels to remedy the situation. Japan, Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R. and other countries were the possible sources from where Indonesia could obtain ships. (Indonesia was able to obtain some ships in 1958).

Territorial Waters—

On the December, 13, 1957 an important policy statement was issued by the Government on the question of the territorial waters of the Republic of Indonesia. It claimed sovereignty over all waters around, between and connecting the islands belonging to the Indonesian Archipelago irrespective of their width or dimensions, and at the same time guaranteed the peaceful passage of foreign vessels through these waters as long and in so far as it is not contrary to the sovereignty of the Indonesian State or harmful to her security. The Government's announcement added that statutory provisions in this behalf would be made at the earliest possible time.

Air Lines

Permission granted to the Royal Dutch Air Lines, K.L.M., to land or fly over Indonesia was withdrawn by the Government with effect from December, 2, 1957. The K.L.M. were maintaining a five-times-a-week service between Amsterdam and Djakarta.

Permission was granted to the Air India International to extend their Sydney-Bombay-London flight services to Indonesia with effect from January, 4, 1958.

It was announced that the S.A.S. were to open a weekly service between Copenhagen and Djakarta, beginning January, 23, 1958. Indonesian Government's permission was received by S.A.S. last September.

Chapter VI FINANCE

Budget—

The Budget Estimates for 1957, which were only presented to Parliament during the month of November, 1957, showed expenditure at Rupiahs 20,776·7 million and revenue at Rupiahs 19,177·7 million, leaving a deficit of Rupiahs 1,599 million. In an accompanying memorandum, the Government explained that there would be additional expenditure during 1957, but that it was hoped to cover this by means of additional taxes and by effecting economy in other sectors. As compared with estimates for 1956, expenditure estimates for 1957 showed an increase of Rupiahs 775·5 million, chiefly on account of increased provision for the "Security Sector" comprising Home Affairs, Justice and Defence.

The following statistics on the original budget estimates and actual expenditure figures which have now become available, are of interest:

(In million Rupiahs)

Gross Government Expenditure	1956	1957	
	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals
(1) High Colleges of State	1,536·7	1,589·7	1,799·5
(2) Foreign Affairs	387·2	230·7	885·1
(3) Home Affairs and Justice	3,931·4	4,617·6	4,822·2
(4) Finance	1,534·4	1,323·2	1,448·8
(5) Economic Affairs and Agriculture	868·9	838·6	1,081·7
(6) Defence	4,378·9	4,531·7	6,051·5
(7) Communications, Public Works and Energy	917·6	963·7	1,065·1
(8) Education and Culture	1,138·0	1,321·2	1,408·6
(9) Health	472·3	418·4	515·2
(10) Social Affairs and Labour	328·8	339·4	410·5
(11) Others	4,520·9	4,600·5	6,122·0
Total	20,015·0	20,776·7	25,610·2
Gross Receipts	18,451·5	19,177·7	20,570·7
Deficit	1,563·5	1,599·0	5,039·5

It may be seen that as compared with the year 1956, the highest increase in actual expenditure in 1957 was for Defence.

Foreign Loans and Aids—

The following is a list of foreign credits so far utilised by the Government of Indonesia—

(1) Export and Import Bank U. S. Dollar 100 Million—

of which Dollars 98.90 million has been utilised as follows :

Dollars 20.00 million for transport

„ 10.00	„ „ motor vehicles
„ 3.5	„ „ electrical equipment
„ 1.5	„ „ forestry
„ 6.7	„ „ harbour projects
„ 17.1	„ „ railways
„ 6.08	„ „ aircraft
„ 2.1	„ „ roads
„ 1.82	„ „ shipping
„ 0.26	„ „ telecommunications
„ 14.00	„ „ Gresik cement factory
„ 7.5	„ „ aircraft
„ 1.7	„ „ teleprinters
„ 6.5	„ „ railways.

(2) I.C.A. U.S. Dollars 17 million, as follows—

Dollars 8.0 million for roads in Sumatra

„ 7.0 „ „ diesel generators for lighting in small towns

„ 2.0 „ „ one vessel built in Finland.

(3) France Francs 12 milliard, Government to Government—

U.S. Dollars 1, 667,920 for water conduit pipes

Rupiahs 200 million for harbour projects

„ 107 million for water purification

„ 191 million for work on Djatilubur project.

(4) Loan Agreements between the Bank of Indonesia and Foreign Banks abroad—

Italy—(Italian concern to buyer)

U. S. Dollars 10,750,000 for ships

U. S. „ 6,770,000 for ships

U. S. „ 2,720,000 for cargo and passenger ships.

France—(French concern to buyer)

U. S. Dollars 2,012,928 for the Pedjompangan water purifying plant.

West Germany—(Bank Indonesia—West German Banks)

Rupiahs 47 million for mining equipment, Bukit Asam Coal Mines.

„ 6 million for mining equipment Banka time mines.

„ 33 million for ships

„ 17 million for dredgers

„ 21 million for rack railways (State)

„ 39 million for Post, Telegraph and Telephone Department

D. Marks 15.2 million for “Ferrostahl” ships.

Netherlands—(Bank Indonesia—Netherlands Banks)

Rupiahs 20.4 million for equipment for universities and technical schools

East Germany—(East German Government to buyer)

Rupiahs 90 million for a sugar mill and alcohol factory in Djogjakarta.

Public Debt—

The table below shows the overall debt position of the Government of Indonesia.

Government debt position
(Rupiahs million)

		1956	1957	
		December 31	June 30	December 31
<i>A. Consolidated Debt—</i>				
(1) External	.. ..	2,979	2,878	2,778
(2) Internal	.. ..	4,856	4,763	4,763
Total	..	7,835	7,641	7,541
<i>B. Floating Debt—</i>				
		11,235	13,796	17,481
Total A & B	..	19,070	21,437	25,022

Balance of Payments—

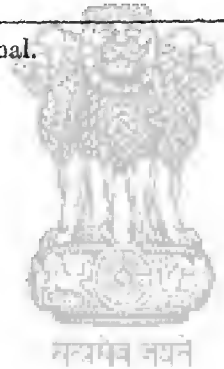
The Balance of Payments figures released by the Bank of Indonesia revealed that the overall deficit for the whole year 1957 was Rupiahs 656 million as against Rupiahs 1,788 million for the preceding year.

Net current transactions in 1957

(In Million Rupiahs)

			Jan.-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.*
A. Merchandise	..	..	+995	+277	+1,272
B. Services	..	..	—1,517	—417	—1,934
C. Donations	..	..	+5	+1	+6
Total	..	..	—517	—139	—656

*Figures are provisional.



Chapter VII INDUSTRIES

Raw Materials Imported—

Industrial development in Indonesia being of recent origin, the country has not yet attained the capacity to export any industrial product. Further, she still largely depends on imported raw materials to feed some of her industries, as may be seen from the table below:

Industry	Imported Raw Materials
(1) Breweries	Malt (including flour and extract)
(2) Printing works	Paper
(3) Paint Industry	(a) Zinc white (b) Red lead
(4) Weaving mills	Cotton weaving yarns
(5) Batik Works	(a) Grey shirtings/sheetings/supers. (b) Bleached cambrics/shirtings.
(6) "Kretek" (Cigarette) Works	Cloves.
(7) Engineering Works	(a) Sheet iron (b) Bar iron (c) Profile iron
(8) Building	Cement
(9) Miscellaneous	Caustic soda.

Production—

The following table furnishes figures of available statistics on production during the last three years.

	Unit	1955	1956	1957
<i>(I) Mining—</i>				
(1) Tin in ore	1000 Tons	33.9	30.5	28.2
(2) Coal	,,	813.7	828.2	717.3
(3) Bauxite	,,	263.7	303.3	241.5
(4) Manganese Ore	,,	39.1	82.2	Not available.
(5) Iodine	1000 Kg.	7.6	3.2	Do.

	Unit	1955	1956	1957
<i>(II) Weaving Mills—</i>				
(1) Textile piecegoods, regardless of kind & width	Million metres.	50.0	53.0	56.3
(2) Sarongs	Million Nos.	3.5	3.2	2.6
(3) Shawls	Thousand Nos.	10.5	1.0	1.7
(4) Towels	Million Nos.	2.8	3.0	2.8
<i>(III) Knitting Mills—</i>				
(1) Singlets	1000 Dozs.	723.5	1,033.1	824.0
(2) Undervests	„	178.8	230.2	458.4
(3) Sport/Polo-shirts	„	129.2	123.3	297.7
<i>(IV) Crude Petroleum</i>	Million Tons.	11.7	12.7	15.5
<i>(V) Products of Petroleum—</i>				
(1) Motor-spirit	Million Tons.	2.3	2.2	2.1
(2) Aviation Spirit	Thousand Tons.	291.2	271.9	260.1
(3) Kerosene	Million Tons.	1.6	1.7	1.7
(4) Heavy Oils	„	6.0	6.1	6.7
(5) Wax-paraffin	Thousand Tons.	121.9	105.6	92.9
(6) Asphalt and Cutback	„	34.1	35.4	41.5
(7) Other products	„	512.7	534.7	603.4

New Industries—

Among the industrial enterprises opened during the year 1957, mention may be made of the following—

- (1) A tooth-paste factory was opened at Djakarta on February, 5, 1957.
- (2) A new cigarette factory was opened in Malang (capital Rupiahs 10 million).
- (3) A nail factory went into production in May, 1957, at Waru, near Surabaya. (11 nail factories already operate in Indonesia).

- (4) The paper mill in Tegal started production in May, 1957.
- (5) A new timber factory was established in Pakan Baru in January.
- (6) A cannery for tuna fish was completed at Galala in October with I.C.A. Aid (Maximum capacity is 5 tons or 10,000 cans a day. Tuna fish are reported to be found in abundance in the seas surrounding the Moluccas).
- (7) An iron-working centre at a cost of Rupiahs 4 million which is planned to go into production in 1958, was nearing completion at Batur (Surakarta). (Batur District has about 39 foundries producing iron-wares such as agricultural tools, household utensils, flat-irons etc.).
- (8) The Textile Research Institute's new pilot spinning plant was formally opened in September, 1957. This is the Indonesia's first complete school for textile spinning and research. The Dollar 220,000 plant was jointly financed by the Indonesian Government and the U. S. International Co-operation Administration Mission at Indonesia.



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Chapter VIII

PLANNING

The object of the Indonesian "1956-1960 Five-Year Plan" is to "raise the living standard of the people by increasing production and income and by changing the colonial economic structure into a national one by giving the people the opportunity to engage in all economic and social fields." The plan is aimed at within the following three sectors:

<i>Capital (Rupiahs)</i>	<i>Sector</i>
(a) 12,500 million	.. The Government Sector
(b) 10,000 million	.. The private sector
(c) 7,500 million	.. The village community sector.

The following is an illustration of estimated targets of important production etc. in the Government as well as in the private sectors.

No.	Production	end 1955	end 1960	Remarks
<i>I. Industries—</i>				
1	Textile—			
	(a) Weaving ..	80,000,000 metres annually.	120,000,000 metres annually.	The production of 68 big and a number of smaller weaving mills.
	(b) Spinning ..	91,600 spindles ..	160,000 spindles	1955. Capacity of 4 big spinning mills: 1. Jute textile. 2. Nebritex. 3. N. V. Djantra 4. N. V. Kalimas, 1960: "N. V. Pemintalan Tjilatjap" with a capacity of 30,000 spindles.
2	Paper	8,000 tons annually	50,000 tons annually.	Production of Padalarang and Letjes paper mills: about 8,000 tons (about 8 per cent of 1955 need) 1960. Additional production of paper mill at: Blabak 7,500 tons, Notog 12,000 tons, Sumatra 5,000 tons.
3	Ramie	..	20,000 spindles ..	Ramie factory at Medan with a capacity of 6,000 spindles.
4	Cement	150,000 tons	About 900,000 tons	1957: Gresik cement works, 375,000 tons annually.
5	Fertilizers	..	100,000 tons	Equivalent to 200,000 tons ammonium sulphate.
6	Rayon	..	..	10,000 tons by the end of 1962.

No.	Production	end 1955	end 1960	Remarks
<i>II—Mining—</i>				
7	Crude petroleum	11,800,000 tons a year.	15,000,000 tons a year.	1955. From the following companies: 1. B.P.A. 2. Stanvac. 3. Caltex. 4. N.I.A.M. 5. North Sumatra State Industry.
8	Tin Ore	.. 34,000 tons	40,000 tons	Increased output Bukit Asam mines; New equipment.
9	Coal	.. 80,000 tons a year.	1,500,000 tons a year.	
10	Aluminium	.. ..	..	1962. 18,000 tons.
11	Pig iron	.. ..	..	1963. 350,000 tons.
<i>III—Power & Irrigation—</i>				
12	Irrigation	.. 4,500,000 hectares	4,840,000 hectares	Expansion of projects by 341,300 hectares under the Irrigation Plan (including Djatiluhur projects 80,000 hectares, to be finished by 1962). 1961. Djatiluhur: 528 million K.W. H. Asahan 585 million K.W.H.
13	Electricity	.. 880 million K.W.H.	1,300 million K.W.H.	
<i>IV. Communication—</i>				
14	Roads (primarily repairs).	70,000 kilometres	70,000 kilometres	1955. 10,000 kilometres of asphalted roads, 60,000 kilometres of unasphalted roads.
15	Shipping (vessels)	30,000 tons gross register.	130,000 tons gross register.	
16	State Railways (reparation of railtracks, increase of transport capacity).	6,100 kilometres of rails.	6,100 kilometres of rail, 95 Diesel locomotive engines.	1955: length of track: Java: 4,700 km. 1960: track repairs, 2915 kilometres; purchase of 95 Diesel locomotive engines.
17	Aviation	.. 37.7 million tons/kilometres.	91.0 million tons/kilometres.	
<i>V. Agriculture—</i>				
18	Rice	.. 7.1 million tons	8.2 million tons	1955. Population 82.5 million, 240 grammes per capita per day. 1960. Population 90 million, 250 grammes per capita per day.
19	Maize	.. 1.9 million tons	2.3 million tons	1955. Population 82.3 million, 60 grammes per capita per day. 1960. Population 90 million, 70 grammes per capita per day.
20	Rubber— (*) Smallholders	450,000 tons	480,000 tons	Output of smallholders and new plantation: 10,500 tons as from 1962.
<i>VI—Education—</i>				
21	Schools	.. 32,000 elementary schools.	54,000 elementary schools.	Implementation of compulsory education require the addition of 22,000 elementary schools.

National Development Conference—

The Conference was opened by the Prime Minister on November, 25, 1957. There were over three hundred delegates from different parts of the country as well as representatives of various central organisations, Parliament, National council etc.

The aims of the conference were to find ways and means of implementing the decisions of the recent National conference regarding national reconstruction and development, and to lay the foundations for an overall development programme. The agenda included a wide range of subjects including: agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, irrigation, electricity, industry and mining, communications and transport, education, cultural, religious and social matters, transmigration, government revenue taxes, financial balance between the central government and regional administrations, manpower, administrative and legal matters, the armed forces and police, the first five year development plan and the question of a new capital city. "Other economic matters" were: Cooperatives, national firms and enterprises including the question of indigenous ("asli") and non-indigenous foreign capital investments, the credit system, foreign business interests, import and export trade, barter business, the B.E. regulations and internal trade.



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Chapter IX

FOREIGN TRADE

Import/Export and Foreign Exchange Regulations

On April 29, 1957, the Government decided to stop Imports temporarily (as was the case in August, 1956). Exceptions were, however, made for some most essential goods.

B. E. System—

On June 20, 1957, the Government introduced new foreign exchange regulations, creating a new system of Export Certificates, the so-called "Bukti Ekspor" (in abbreviation: B.E. Certificates), with a view to—

- (a) balancing imports and exports and
- (b) restoring the foreign exchange position by stimulating exports.

Under the new regulations all foreign currencies (exchange) realised by exporters from exports or other recipients from transfers from abroad are required to be surrendered to authorised foreign exchange banks. Against this surrender, the exporters or the other recipients receive a B.E. Certificate up to the (nominal) par value of the foreign exchange surrendered, calculated at the official rate of the relative currency. The B.E. Certificates, which are expressed in Rupiahs and valid for two months must be sold by the holders for Rupiahs through the banks on the B.E. Exchange, which is held daily. The certificates can be sold only to importers who are in possession of import permits and/or other who have an official transfer permit. Imports by importers and payments abroad by others can be effected only if they hand over to the bank, which is carrying out the transaction, the B. E. Certificate the nominal value of which is equal to the C & F price of the goods as stated in the import permit or the amount of transfer as stated in the transfer permit, calculated at the official rate of the relative currency. The price of these certificates is thus determined by supply and demand. It is worthy of note that since the introduction of the B.E. system to the end of the year under report, the prices of the B.E. Certificates have fluctuated between 200 to 250 per cent of their nominal value.

Import Surcharge—

Simultaneously with the introduction of the B.E. System, the old classification of goods into 9 groups for purposes of the levy of an import surcharge (the so-called "T.P.I.") was replaced by a new classification into 6 groups. For each group, an import surcharge (T.P.I. Levy), expressed in a percentage of the C. & F. value of the goods to be imported, is fixed. The import surcharge percentage fixed for the six groups are as follows—

Group	T.P.I. percentage
I. Highly essentials	0
II. Essentials	20
III. Essentials	50
IV. Semi-essentials	100
V. Semi-essentials	140
VI. Luxuries	175

Highly essential goods, which are in Group I and exempted from the T.P.I. levy, are *inter alia* rice, fertilizers, essential provisions and medicines, raw cotton, study books and scientific publications.

The following table gives a general idea about the T.P.I. levies on import goods, classified under broad groupings.

				<i>T.P.I. percentage</i>
(1) Books and the like	..	..	..	0 and 20
(2) Chemicals	..	..	..	20, 50 and 100
(3) Fertilizers	..	..	..	0
(4) Gunny bags	..	..	..	20
(5) Medical & pharmaceutical articles	..	..	..	0, 20 and 100
(6) Metalwares and building materials	..	..	..	20, 100 and 140
(7) Office machinery	..	..	..	50
(8) Paper	..	..	..	0, 20, 50, 100 and 140
(9) Photography	..	..	..	20, 50 and 100
(10) Packing materials	..	..	..	20 and 50
(11) Printer's requirements	..	..	..	20 and 50
(12) Provisions and Beverages	..	..	..	0, 20, 50, 100, 140 and 175
(13) Small wares	..	..	..	20, 50, 100, 140 and 175
(14) Stationery	..	..	..	20, 100 and 140
(15) Technical articles (including machinery instruments, vehicles etc.)	..	..	..	20, 50, 100, 140 and 175
(16) Textiles	..	..	..	20, 50, 100, 140 and 175
(17) Textile and Batik dyes and auxiliary materials	..	..	..	20
(18) Weaving yarns	..	..	..	20 and 50
(19) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	0, 20, 50, 100, 140 and 175

Import duty—

The goods have been classified into three categories for purposes of levy of the import duty and the basic duties for the three categories are as shown below:

				Per cent
I. Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods	6	ad	valorem	
II. Plain consumer goods	..	..	..	12 ad valorem
III. Luxury goods	..	..	..	20 ad valorem

There are no preferential rates. At present a 50 per cent surcharge is made on all import duties which brings the total duty payable to 9, 18 and 30 per cent ad valorem for the three categories respectively.

Statistical Duty—

The statistical duty is 1 per cent of the customs value. Further, importers must pay a "Goods Fee" (Bea barang) of Rupiahs 9 to 15 per ton. (There is no statistical duty on certain goods which are exempted from customs duty).

Import Tax—

The import tax is 10 per cent for luxury goods and 5 per cent for plain consumer goods.

Insurance—

Under the import regulations, the insurance of imports must be effected in Indonesia.

Importers Registration—

Only those national establishments which are approved as importers by the Foreign Trade Department as well as registered as such with the Foreign Exchange Department (called "B.D.P.") are allowed to import goods into Indonesia. In regard to foreign establishments (majority of them are Dutch, Chinese and Indians) it may be mentioned that only those who fulfilled the requirement of depositing five million Rupiahs before January, 31, 1956, are allowed to import goods.

Import Applications—

The import applications are submitted by the importers to the B.D.P. (Foreign Exchange Department) through their foreign exchange bankers. The applications must contain a full description of the goods to be imported and data on quantity, quality, price, time of delivery etc. as well as pamphlets, drawings or photographs etc. In cases of certain articles samples should accompany the application. At the time of submitting the applications to the B.D.P. the importers are required to deposit 20 per cent of the C. & F. value in Rupiahs (Calculated at the official, par value, rate) with the Foreign Exchange Fund. It was announced in December that the deposit amount would be raised from 20 per cent to 100 per cent of C. & F. amount at the par value with effect from February, 3, 1958. If the import of the goods in question are approved, the importer receives a preliminary foreign (or import) exchange permit. This permit is later converted into a regular foreign exchange permit after the importer has purchased the necessary B.E. Certificate and has paid the import surcharges (T.P.I.). If a preliminary foreign exchange permit is granted but the importer fails to present the B.E. Certificate within 30 days 50 per cent of the deposit amount is forfeited. The deposit amounts are refunded in full if the import applications are rejected or after the L.C. is opened. The bankers are permitted to open L.Cs if the importers have received the preliminary permits, purchased the B.E. certificates and paid the import surcharges.

B. E. Levy—

All foreign currency receipts originating from exports or invisible transactions are subject to a Government levy of 20 per cent (P.B.E.), which is deducted by the banks at the time of sale of the B.E. Certificates. The P.B.E. is charged to the seller of the B.E. Thus the buying rate for B.E. is lower by 20 per cent than the selling rate.

Articles Banned for Import—

The list of items banned for imports into Indonesia as on September, 15, 1957, is reproduced below. The import of these items is banned to protect the home industry—

- (1) Rulers including so-called double decimeter rulers, except scale rulers and drawing wings.
- (2) Exercise books.
- (3) Frame covers and saddle bags.
- (4) Blackboards.
- (5) Parang (chopping knives).
- (6) Beer.
- (7) Manufactured paint for building and machinery, except ship's skin paints and spray paints.
- (8) Chamails leather.
- (9) Various kinds of textiles in accordance with a decree of the Minister of Economic Affairs No. 9571/M dated 1st July, 1954 as follows —
 - (a) Coloured woven sarongs, whether or not for ready use.
 - (b) Piecegoods, printed "slendangs" and long "kain" (kain pandjang), whether or not for ready use.
 - (c) Closely woven piecegoods of knitted weave of which 90 per cent or more of the yarn is coloured and woven in a regular pattern, or piecegoods such like printed.
 - (f) Closely woven piecegoods, checkered and of one colour, woven or printed, whether or not checks partly or wholly are of equal size or of equal shape (ginghams etc.).
 - (e) Piecegoods which have the appearance, wholly or mainly of "kains" produced in Indonesia, with designs of a local traditional nature, whether these designs are original or new designs based thereon.
- (10) Mantles for pressure lamps.
- (11) Washing blue.
- (12) Maizena flour.
- (13) Bicycles chain cover (oil baths) of all kinds.
- (14) Manila and sisal rope.
- (15) Canvas goods, such as tents, sunshades etc.
- (16) Sandals.
- (17) Trunks made of wood, iron and leather.
- (18) Dry batteries for flashlights.
- (19) Matches.
- (20) Hoes (patjols), forks and picks.
- (21) Bandaging gauze and medicated cottonwool.
- (22) Cardboard holder (protectors) for toothpaste tubes.
- (23) Sealing wax and wax for bottles.

- (24) White ceramic wall-tiles.
- (25) Bicycles over 17 inches high (frame).
- (26) Saucepans.
- (27) Casseroles.
- (28) Non-electric irons.
- (29) Cigarette paper in bookform.
- (30) Radio receivers built in consoles, cabinets or cases, of which the f.o.b. value exceeds Rp. 550.
- (31) Turpentine.
- (32) Trawboard under No. 100.
- (33) Complete (fully assembled) trucks.
- (34) Complete (fully assembled) motorcycles.
- (35) Corned beef, ham sausage and liverpaste.

Trade in General—

Balance of Trade—The total imports into Indonesia, including imports by petroleum companies, amounted to Rupiahs 9,086 million during the year 1957 and registered a decrease of Rupiahs 669 million as compared with the previous year. Exports, however, registered an increase from Rupiahs 10,055 million to Rupiahs 11,052 million. The overall balance of trade position, as a result, showed considerable improvement during the year under review: viz. plus Rupiahs 1,966 million in 1957 as against plus Rupiahs 300 million in 1956. Excluding the petroleum companies, imports during the year 1957 were valued at Rupiahs 7,507 million and recorded a decrease of Rupiahs 1,494 million, or 16.6 per cent. Exports were valued at Rupiahs 7,375 million as against Rupiahs 7,475 million in the year 1956. The balance of trade, which was unfavourable to Indonesia to the extent of Rupiahs 1,506 million in 1956, was brought down to Rupiahs 132 million in 1957.

The following table shows the pattern of foreign trade of Indonesia since the year 1950—

Value in million Indonesian Rupiahs								
Including Petroleum Companies				Excluding Petroleum Companies				
Year	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		
1950	3,038	1,673	(Plus) 1,365	2,478	1,416	(Plus) 1,062		
1951	4,908	3,318	(Plus) 1,590	4,205	3,041	(Plus) 1,164		
1952	10,651	10,806	(Minus) 155	8,471	9,690	(Minus) 1,219		
1953	9,579	8,718	(Plus) 861	7,247	7,787	(Minus) 540		
1954	9,879	7,175	(Plus) 2,704	7,290	6,375	(Plus) 915		
1955	10,779	7,195	(Plus) 3,584	8,319	6,429	(Plus) 1,890		
1956	10,055	9,755	(Plus) 300	7,495	9,001	(Minus) 1,506		
1957	11,052	9,086	(Plus) 1,966	7,375	7,507	(Minus) 132		

NOTE—Export/import value=f.o.b./c.i.f. value in Rupiahs at the official (at par) exchange rate excluding the rate of the export certificate (B.E.).

Composition of Imports—

Of Rupiahs 9,086 million worth of goods imported during the year 1957, raw and auxiliary goods accounted for Rupiahs 4,308 million or 47 per cent. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase by Rupiahs 533 million or by 14 per cent. Imports of consumer goods were, however, drastically cut from Rupiahs 4,081 million in 1956 to Rupiahs 2,895 million in 1957, i.e. a striking drop by 29 per cent. Imports of capital goods amounted to Rupiahs 1,883 million, showing a decrease of Rupiahs 10 million only. The following table is of interest.

Imports including Petroleum and its Products

C.I.F. Value in million Rupiahs

Year	Consumer Goods	Raw & Auxiliary Products	Capital goods
1950	722	658	291
1951	1,699	1,155	463
1952	5,333	3,492	1,981
1953	3,727	3,268	1,718
1954	2,688	3,048	1,428
1955	2,137	3,760	1,284
1956	4,081	3,775	1,893
1957	2,894	4,308	1,883

Origin of Imports—

As regards the origin of imports, which is set out in the table below, it may be noted that the share of Asian countries in the total imports by Indonesia during 1957 was 42 per cent and that of European countries 38 per cent. Principal suppliers among Asian countries were Japan, Iraq, Hongkong, Burma, Thailand, China, India and Singapore. Japan's exports to Indonesia amounted to Rupiahs 1,371 million, i.e. 15 per cent of total imports into Indonesia or 36 per cent of the imports from Asian countries.

Value of imports in million Rupiahs

Year	Asia	America	Africa	Australia	Europe
1950	682	340	27	13	609
1951	1,401	705	72	42	1,097
1952	4,362	2,261	149	149	3,881
1953	3,740	1,637	98	202	3,036
1954	3,331	1,051	115	148	2,527
1955	2,754	1,104	111	143	3,080
1956	4,045	1,714	158	212	3,586
1957	3,811	1,539	100	208	3,425

Imports from Japan—

Japan continued to be the chief supplier among Asian countries, though imports dropped from Rupiahs 1,521 million in 1956 to Rupiahs 1,371 million in 1957. Her shipments consisted of consumer goods worth Rupiahs 515 million, raw and auxiliary goods worth Rupiahs 775 million and capital goods worth Rupiahs 81 million. Consumer goods chiefly consisted of dyed, printed and woven piecegoods of cotton (Rupiahs 126 million), bleached piecegoods of cotton other than curtains and upholstery (Rupiahs 60 million), fish and fish products excluding dried and salted fish of Asiatic sorts, packed loose (Rupiahs 5 million) tyres for cycles (Rupiahs 2 million), blankets and coverlets (Rupiahs 2 million), dining, drinking and serving table articles of earthenware and porcelain (Rupiahs 34 million), cooking and household utensils of iron and alloys thereof (Rupiahs 1.6 million), cutlery (Rupiahs 1.7 million), spoons, forks and other scoop utensils (Rupiahs 1.6 million), petroleum, gas and gasoline lamps, electric light fixtures, ornaments and fittings and torches and bicycle-lamps fed by batteries (Rupiahs 11 million), sewing machines, ordinary sorts (Rupiahs 33 million), electric bulbs except for automobile lamps (Rupiahs 1.3 million), and vehicles n.e.s. and parts thereof (20.1 million). Indonesia's offtake of Japanese raw and auxiliary goods chiefly consisted of weaving yarns other than of cotton (Rupiahs 211 million), bleached cotton cambrics and shirting (Rupiahs 200 million), iron and steel in plates or sheets (Rupiahs 200 million), weaving yarns of cotton (Rupiahs 28 million), cardboard, newsprint and writing paper (Rupiahs 20 million), chemical products and preparations (Rupiahs 8 million), building materials of glass (Rupiahs 5 million), nails, tacks and spikes of iron (Rupiahs 5 million), cigarette paper in bobbins and sheets (Rupiahs 4 million), beer, wine, lemonade and similar stoppered bottles (Rupiahs 3 million), chemicals (Rupiahs 2 million) and non-ferrous base metals (Rupiahs 2 million). The capital goods exported by Japan to Indonesia chiefly included tyres for motor cars and motor bicycles (Rupiahs 10 million), iron tubes and pipes (Rupiahs 3 million), internal combustion motors for stationary action, vessels and motor cars (Rupiahs 4 million), machines and appliances chiefly for industrial and commercial uses (Rupiahs 28 million), insulated cables and wire for electricity (Rupiahs 3 million), vehicles and parts thereof for rail and tramway (Rupiahs 15 million) and chassis all sorts and parts of motor cars and tractors (Rupiahs 3 million).

Imports from Iraq, Burma and Thailand—

Imports from Iraq, valued at Rupiahs 569 million, consisted of fruits and nuts, dried or preserved (Rupiahs 5 million), crude petroleum (Rupiahs 561 million) and petroleum products excluding kerosene (Rupiahs 3 million), while those from Burma, valued at Rupiahs 322.4 million, consisted of rice valued at Rupiahs 322.2 million. Imports from Thailand amounting to Rupiahs 302 million were chiefly accounted for by rice (Rupiahs 262 million), fish, dried or salted, Asiatic sorts, packed loose (Rupiahs 35 million) and miscellaneous raw and auxiliary goods (Rupiahs 5 million).

Imports from India—

India's exports to Indonesia totalled Rupiahs 190 million, and consisted of consumer goods worth Rupiahs 39 million, raw and auxiliary goods

worth Rupiahs 148 million and capital goods worth Rupiahs 3 million, details of which are furnished in the chapter on Indo-Indonesian Trade.

Imports from China—

The value of articles imported from China was Rupiahs 308 million, out of which consumer goods and raw and auxiliary goods accounted for Rupiahs 163 million and 143 million, respectively. The principal items of consumer goods were dyed, printed and woven piecegoods of cotton (Rupiahs 132 million), sewing machines, ordinary sorts (Rupiahs 6 million), vegetables and pulses, fresh, dried or preserved excluding pickles, chutneys, sauces etc. (Rupiahs 6 million), rice (Rupiahs 3 million), sewing threads of cotton (Rupiahs 2 million), and books, periodicals etc. (Rupiahs 2 million). The principal items of raw and auxiliary goods were bleached cotton cambrics and shirting (Rupiahs 65 million), unbleached cotton shirting, super and sheeting (Rupiahs 22 million), tobacco, raw (Rupiahs 3 million), chemicals (Rupiahs 2 million), essential oils, synthetic artificial perfumes and sauces (Rupiahs 3 million), cardboard, newsprint and writing paper (Rupiahs 5 million), weaving yarns other than of cotton (Rupiahs 2 million), cement (Rupiahs 4 million) building materials of glass (Rupiahs 5 million), iron or steel bars and rods (Rupiahs 2 million), reinforced steel (Rupiahs 7 million), nails, tacks and spikes of iron (Rupiahs 2 million), screws, cramps, hooks, nuts, bolts, etc. and hardware of iron and steel (Rupiahs 2 million), and gums, resins and balsams (Rupiahs 5 million).

Imports from Hongkong—

Out of the Rupiahs 399 million worth of goods imported from Hongkong, consumer goods were valued at Rupiahs 246 million and chiefly included dyed, printed and woven piece-goods of cotton (Rupiahs 180 million), petroleum, gas and gasoline lamps, electric light fixtures, ornaments and fittings and torches and bicycle lamps fed by batteries (Rupiahs 20 million), cooking and household utensils of iron and alloys thereof (Rupiahs 9 million), fish, dried or salted, Asiatic sorts, packed loose (Rupiahs 9 million), and clothing and underwear of textile materials (Rupiahs 4 million). Raw and Auxiliary goods were valued at Rupiahs 144 million and consisted chiefly of weaving yarns of cotton (Rupiahs 92 million), bleached cotton cambrics and shirting (Rupiahs 23 million), weaving yarns other than of cotton (Rupiahs 7 million), iron and steel in plates or sheets (Rupiahs 4 million), and screws, cramps, hooks, nuts, bolts etc. and hardware of iron or steel (Rupiahs 3 million). Capital goods worth Rupiahs 9 million were accounted for chiefly by internal combustion motors for stationary action, vessels and motor cars (Rupiahs 2 million), and machines and appliances chiefly for industrial and commercial uses (Rupiahs 2 million).

Imports from Singapore—

Imports from Singapore, the transit port, were valued at Rupiahs 156 million, consumer goods accounting for Rupiahs 30 million—fish, dried or preserved, Asiatic varieties, packed loose—Rupiahs 11 million; pharmaceutical preparations Rupiahs 3 million; and glassware such as drinking glasses, tableware etc.—(Rupiahs 3 million) and raw and auxiliary goods (Rupiahs 111

million), which chiefly consisted of petroleum products excluding kerosene (Rupiahs 64 million), weaving yarns other than of cotton (Rupiahs 10 million), crude petroleum (Rupiahs 4 million), and beer, wine and lemonade bottles (Rupiahs 4 million). Imports of various items of capital goods were valued at Rupiahs 14 million.

Imports from Europe:—

Among European countries, Western Germany replaced Netherlands as the principal European supplier of goods to Indonesia during the year 1957. Imports from Western Germany rose from Rupiahs 873 million in 1956 to Rupiahs 950 million in 1957, whereas that from Netherlands, the principal supplier in the year 1956, dropped from Rupiahs 1038 million to Rupiahs 892 million. The other principal suppliers were the U.K. (Rupiahs 518 million), France (Rupiahs 145 million), Belgium and Luxemburg (Rupiahs 334 million), Italy (Rupiahs 198 million) and Sweden (Rupiahs 80 million).

Imports from Western Germany—

Indonesia's imports from Western Germany consisted of capital goods valued at Rupiahs 443 million, raw and auxiliary goods valued at Rupiahs 365 million and consumer goods valued at Rupiahs 142 million. Capital goods primarily included machines and appliances for industrial and commercial uses (Rupiahs 128 million), iron tubes and pipes (Rupiahs 37 million), equipments for railways (Rupiahs 19 million), prime movers (Rupiahs 15 million), internal combustion motors for stationary action, vessels and motor cars (Rupiahs 45 million), office machines (Rupiahs 9 million), dynamos, electric motors, transformers and static converters (Rupiahs 11 million), apparatus for telegraphy, telephony and television excluding wireless sets for domestic uses (Rupiahs 21 million), insulated cables and wire for electricity (Rupiahs 27 million), motor buses and motor trucks (Rupiahs 19 million), Chassis all sorts and parts of motor cars and tractors (Rupiahs 7 million), motor bicycles and parts thereof (Rupiahs 9 million) and motor cars (Rupiahs 6 million), chemicals (Rupiahs 27 million), chemical products and preparations (Rupiahs 21 million), coaltar dyestuffs (Rupiahs 42 million), ammonium sulphate (Rupiahs 46 million), Cement (Rupiahs 23 million), iron bars and rods (Rupiahs 26 million), reinforced steel (Rupiahs 22 million), iron and steel in plates or sheets (Rupiahs 13 million), non-ferrous base metals (Rupiahs 29 million), nails, tacks and spikes of iron (Rupiahs 13 million) and screws, cramps, hooks, nuts, bolts and hardware of iron or steel (Rupiahs 16 million) were the principal items of raw and auxiliary goods. The principal items of consumer goods were pharmaceutical preparations (Rupiahs 12 million), tyres for cycles (Rupiahs 13 million), dyed, printed and woven piece-goods of cotton (Rupiahs 5 million), drinking glasses and dining, serving and table implements of glass (Rupiahs 2 million), cutlery (Rupiahs 11 million), petroleum, gas and gasoline lamps, electric light fixtures, ornaments, and fittings and torches and bicycle lamps fed by batteries (Rupiahs 6 million), vehicles and parts thereof (Rupiahs 29 million), clocks, watches and accessories (Rupiahs 3 million) and films, plates and paper for photography (Rupiahs 5 million).

Imports from Netherlands—

The principal items supplied by Netherlands were milk and cream preparations (Rupiahs 71 million), cheese of all kinds (Rupiahs 3 million), fish and fish products (Rupiahs 2 million), distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages (Rupiahs 2 million), pharmaceutical preparations (Rupiahs 11 million), bleached cotton piecegoods (Rupiahs 9 million), dyed, printed and woven piecegoods of cotton (Rupiahs 11 million), petroleum, gas and gasoline lamps, electric light fixtures, ornaments and fittings and torches and bicycle lamps fed by batteries (Rupiahs 3 million), electric bulbs (Rupiahs 3 million), vehicles and parts thereof (Rupiahs 6 million), books, periodicals and publications (Rupiahs 16 million), malt (Rupiahs 5 million), chemicals (Rupiahs 28 million), chemical products and preparations (Rupiahs 16 million), coal tar dyestuffs (Rupiahs 5 million), lampblack, chalk and mineral earth pigments ground and washed and dyestuffs not prepared (Rupiahs 7 million), essential oils, synthetic and artificial perfumes and sauces etc. (Rupiahs 13 million), prepared paints and enamels (Rupiahs 10 million), ammonium sulphate (Rupiahs 71 million), other fertilizers (Rupiahs 27 million), packing cases of wood (Rupiahs 5 million), cardboard newsprint and writing paper (Rupiahs 15 million), weaving yarns of cotton (Rupiahs 19 million), bleached cotton cambries and shirting (Rupiahs 69 million), ropes, cables, sail twine and coarse threads, bolting silk gauze, filter cloth etc., canvas, shoe cloth and other close woven fabrics of vegetable textile fibres (Rupiahs 20 million), petroleum products (Rupiahs 67 million), wire not insulated (Rupiahs 7 million), iron and steel in plates or sheets (Rupiahs 18 million), non-ferrous base metals (Rupiahs 11 million), nails, tacks and spikes of iron (Rupiahs 8 million), screws, cramps, hooks, nuts, bolts, etc. and hardware of iron and steel (Rupiahs 8 million), tyres for motor cars and motor bicycles (Rupiahs 3 million), iron tubes and pipes (Rupiahs 25 million), prime movers (Rupiahs 11 million), internal combustion motors for stationary action, vessels and motor cars (Rupiahs 23 million), machines and appliances for industrial and commercial uses (Rupiahs 49 million), office machines (Rupiahs 7 million), parts and accessories of machinery (Rupiahs 6 million), dynamos, electric motors and transformers (Rupiahs 5 million), apparatus for telegraphy and telephony (Rupiahs 14 million), insulated cables and wire for electricity (Rupiahs 9 million), insulators and insulation tubes and fittings (Rupiahs 4 million), motor buses and motor trucks (Rupiahs 4 million), and motor bicycles and parts (Rupiahs 4 million).

Imports from U.S.A.—

Out of the Rupiahs 1,539 million worth of goods imported from the Americas, imports from the United States totalled Rupiahs 1,520 million or 17 per cent of the total imports into Indonesia during the year 1957. Though as

compared with the previous year the imports showed a drop by Rupiahs 89 million, the United States retained its place as the principal supplier of goods to Indonesia. Purchases from the United States were consumer goods worth Rupiahs 411 million (rice accounting for Rupiahs 238 million; wheat flour Rupiahs 64 million; pharmaceutical preparations Rupiahs 15 million; and dyed, printed and woven cotton piecegoods Rupiahs 14 million), raw and auxiliary goods worth Rupiahs 525 million and capital goods worth Rupiahs 584 million. The former consisted chiefly of raw tobacco (Rupiahs 90 million) raw cotton (Rupiahs 75 million), petroleum products (Rupiahs 67 million), tinned plates and sheets (Rupiahs 51 million), chemicals (Rupiahs 22 million), chemical preparations (Rupiahs 40 million), lampblack, chalk and mineral earth pigments, ground, washed etc. and dyestuffs not prepared (Rupiahs 11 million), prepared paints and enamels (Rupiahs 6 million), ammonium sulphate (Rupiahs 12 million), cardboard, newsprint and writing paper (Rupiahs 6 million), cigarette paper in bobbins and sheets (Rupiahs 11 million), coal (Rupiahs 18 million) and iron and steel in plates or sheets (Rupiahs 13 million). Capital goods principally consisted of machines and appliances chiefly for industrial and commercial uses (Rupiahs 112 million), motor buses and motor trucks (Rupiahs 100 million), chassis all sorts and parts of motor cars and trucks (Rupiahs 82 million), internal combustion motors for stationary action vessels and motor cars (Rupiahs 54 million), tyres for motor cars and motor bicycles (Rupiahs 11 million), iron tubes and pipes (Rupiahs 21 million) iron and steel structures (Rupiahs 5 million), prime movers (Rupiahs 8 million), office machines (Rupiahs 15 million), parts and accessories of machinery (Rupiahs 19 million), dynamos, electric motors and transformers (Rupiahs 8 million), apparatus for telegraphy and telephony excluding wireless sets for domestic use (Rupiahs 12 million), vehicles and parts for rail and tramway (Rupiahs 16 million), tractors (Rupiahs 15 million), motor-cars (Rupiahs 13 million) and other road motor vehicles (Rupiahs 10 million).

Imports from Africa—

Imports from Africa which amounted to Rupiahs 100 million were mainly from British East Africa (Rupiahs 74 million) and Union of South Africa (Rupiahs 15 million). The former supplied cloves and clove stalks worth Rupiahs 73.3 million while the supplies from the latter included chemicals and preparations thereof, worth Rupiahs 12 million.

Imports from Australia—

Imports from Australia, valued at Rupiahs 208 million, were mostly accounted for by wheat flour (Rupiahs 113 million), milk and cream and their preparations (Rupiahs 12 million), iron and steel in plates or sheets (Rupiahs

25 million), non-ferrous base metals (Rupiahs 9 million), nails, tacks and spikes of iron (Rupiahs 8 million), iron tubes and pipes (Rupiahs 7 million), and motor buses and motor trucks (Rupiahs 8 million).

Balance of Trade by Areas—

The table below illustrates imports into and exports from Indonesia during the year 1957, classified according to areas. (Figures of value of imports from principal countries of origin during the year 1957, with comparative figures for the year 1956, are furnished in Appendix I—Table 'A').

Value in million Indonesian Rupiahs.
(Including Petroleum Companies)

Area	Imports into Indonesia	Exports into Indonesia	Balance of Trade
North America	1,534	1,689	(Plus) 155
Sterling Area	2,609	4,933	(Plus) 2,324
E.P.U. Countries	2,776	2,753	(Minus) 23
Eastern Europe	110	100	(Minus) 10
Middle East	9	57	(Plus) 48
Far East	2,016	1,269	(Minus) 747
Latin America	5	54	(Plus) 49
Other countries	27	197	(Plus) 170
Total	9,086	11,052	(Plus) 1,966

Imports by Statistical Groups—

The table below shows the pattern of imports into Indonesia by statistical groups during the three years ending 1957 :

Value C.I.F. in million Rupiahs

	1955	1956	1957
Total Imports	7,195.2	9,725.4	9,086.2
1. Live animals, food products, beverages and tobacco	759	2,114	1,578
2. Fatty substances and waxes, animal and vegetable	10	11	16
3. Chemicals and allied products	641	670	717
4. Rubber and rubber manufactures	45	194	95
5. Wood and cork and manufactures	29	27	34
6. Paper-pulp, paper and paperware	292	265	281
7. Hides, leather and manufactures	2	2	1
8. Textiles	1,962	2,256	1,922
9. Articles of clothing of all materials and made up textiles goods	142	168	63

	1955	1956	1957
10. Products for heating lighting, and power, lubricants and related products ..	699	681	940
11. Non-metallic minerals, pottery, porcelain and glass and manufactures ..	252	402	279
12. Ores of precious metals (excluding gold and silver), precious stones, pearls and manufactures	0.1	0.2	0.4
13. Base metals (including their ores) and manufactures thereof	866	952	1,331
14. Machinery, apparatus and appliances, electrical material and transport equipment	1,229	1,735	1,608
15. Miscellaneous commodities not elsewhere specified	252	241	218
16. Returned goods, samples and temporarily admitted articles	14	7	1

Principal Commodities Imported

More than half of the total imports into Indonesia during the year under review were accounted for by milk and cream, rice, wheat flour, paints and dyes, fertilizers, petroleum and products, weaving yarns, bleached cotton shirting, super, sheeting and cambrics; dyed, printed and woven coloured cotton piecegoods; cardboard, printing and writing paper, cement, iron and steel plates and sheets and pipes, machines for industrial and commercial purposes including internal combustion and explosion motors, and motor trucks and buses.

Milk and Cream—

Total imports in 1957 were valued at Rupiahs 117 million as against Rupiahs 157 million during the year 1956. Condensed or evaporated full creamed milk and milk preparations for baby food were the principal items imported under this category and were chiefly supplied by the Netherlands (Rupiahs 71 million), Denmark (Rupiahs 21 million), Australia (Rupiahs 12 million), and the United States of America (Rupiahs 9 million).

Rice—

Imports of this staple food of the Indonesians totalled 563,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 956 million and were 200,000 tons less than in the year 1956. It should not be lost sight of that the value of imports of this single commodity accounted for one-tenth of the value of total imports by Indonesia. The principal countries that shipped rice to Indonesia were Burma (204,000 tons), U.S.A. (122,000 tons), Siam (178,000 tons), Italy (36,000 tons), Vietnam (12,000 tons) and Spain (9,000 tons).

Wheat Flour—

Out of the 156,000 tons of wheat flour valued at Rupiahs 187 million, 96,800 tons were shipped by Australia, 49,560 tons by the U.S.A. and 9,600 tons by France.

Paints and Dyes—

Paints and dyes valued at Rupiahs 136 million included colouring materials derived from coaltar (other than indigo and alizarin) valued at Rupiahs 69 million, principal countries of origin being West Germany (Rupiahs 40 million), Switzerland (Rupiahs 11 million) and the U.K. (Rupiahs 7 million).

Fertilizers—

151,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were imported by Indonesia during the year 1957 and were valued at Rupiahs 131 million. While Netherlands supplied 81,000 tons, Western-Germany supplied 51,000 tons. Imports from U.S.A. amounted to 16,000 tons, and that from Canada 3,000 tons. Imports of other fertilizers aggregated to Rupiahs 54 million. As compared with the previous year, imports during 1957 registered an increase of 24,000 tons.

Petroleum and Products—

There was an appreciable increase in the imports of petroleum and products during the year 1957. Imports totalled 3,742 thousand tons (Rupiahs 917 million) during the year under review as against 2,794 thousand tons (Rupiahs 658 million) in the year 1956. Crude petroleum accounted for 3,277 thousand tons valued at Rupiahs 627 million. 2,921 thousand tons were imported from Iraq and the rest from Kuwait, Sarawak and Borneo.

Weaving Yarns—

The total quantity of weaving yarns of cotton imported by Indonesia was 9,924 tons net valued at Rupiahs 160 million. A major portion of this, i.e., 6,220 tons came from Hongkong. Netherlands supplied 1,096 tons and Japan 1,551 tons. As compared with the previous year, imports showed a decrease viz., 9,000 tons by weight and 137 million Rupiahs by value.

Cotton Piecegoods—

Cotton piecegoods is a major item in Indonesian imports and accounts for more than 10 per cent of the total imports into Indonesia. Imports during the year 1957 were valued at Rupiahs 1,066 million as against Rupiahs 1,124 million during the previous year. In quantity imports aggregated to 461 million metres as against 482 million metres in 1956. Japan continued to be the principal supplier of cotton piecegoods to Indonesia and supplied 157 million metres while the People's Republic of China who emerged as a serious competitor in the Indonesian market in the year 1956, retained its position in the year under review by supplying 104 million metres. Supplies from India recorded an increase from 50 million metres in 1956 to 58 million metres in 1957. The other principal suppliers were the Netherlands and Hongkong.

Paper and Cardboard—

Total imports, during the year 1957, of cardboard and printing/writing paper amounted to 63,700 tons valued at Rupiahs 182 million. As compared with the previous year imports registered an increase by 19,300 tons, chiefly on account of increased offtake by Indonesia of writing paper, which recorded an increase from 26,000 tons in 1956 to 44,000 tons in 1957. The quantity of newsprint imported in 1957 was 12,000 tons and less by 1,500 tons when compared with the year 1956. The imports of packing paper fell by 31,800 tons to 20,600 tons. The chief suppliers of newsprint were Finland, Norway, the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Canada. The major part of writing paper was imported from Sweden, Norway, Austria, Finland and Japan. The People's Republic of China supplied 1,184 tons of writing paper in sheets valued at Rupiahs 3.6 million.

Cement—

313,000 tons of cement were imported by Indonesia during the year 1957, as against 396,000 tons during the previous year. The principal suppliers were Japan, who supplied 199,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 64.9 million, and Western Germany, who supplied 62,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 23.1 million. Imports from the U.K. amounted to 17,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 7.3 million. Cement from the People's Republic of China totalled 15,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 4.1 million.

Iron and Steel—

The quantity and value of the principal categories of iron and steel imported by Indonesia during the year 1956 and 1957 were as follows—

	Quantity		Value	
	1956 in thousand tons	1957	1956 in million Rupiahs	1957
(1) Bars	26.8	44.2	49.0	88.8
(2) Reinforced steel ..	34.1	78.4	55.9	134.1
(3) Plates and sheets ..	83.2	128.1	211.2	368.1
(4) Pipes	28.9	55.3	79.9	154.4
(5) Structures	3.3	6.9	14.4	26.4
(6) Wire (not insulated) ..	14.3	15.6	28.0	33.1
(7) Nails	20.5	22.9	40.0	48.3

Iron and steel in bars were chiefly supplied by Belgium and Luxemburg whose exports of this item to Indonesia during the year under review totalled 24 thousand tons valued at Rupiahs 46 million. Western Germany supplied 12 thousand tons valued at Rupiahs 26 million. In case of reinforced steel the principal suppliers were again Belgium and Luxemburg and Western Germany, who supplied 57,400 tons and 12,800 tons respectively. The People's

Republic of China had also an attractive share in regard to this item by supplying 4,400 tons (valued Rupiahs 7.3 million). Plates and sheets were principally supplied by Japan, Belgium and Luxemburg, the U.S.A. and Australia. Imports of iron and steel pipes were mainly from Western Germany, France, the U.K., Netherlands, the U.S.A. and Australia. The quantity of wire nails and spikes imported by Indonesia, chiefly from Western German, the Netherlands, Australia, Belgium and Luxemburg, Japan and China, was 23,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 48 million.

Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances (excluding electrical and transport equipment)—

The total value of imports of machines for industrial and commercial purposes only was Rupiahs 476 million in the year 1957. Though when compared with the year 1956, it showed a decrease by Rupiahs 33 million, it is well over the level of imports in the years 1954 (Rupiahs 311 million) and 1955 (Rupiahs 257 million). Imports (in 1957) of all types of machinery, apparatus and appliances excluding electrical and transport equipment, primarily consisted of the following categories—

Imports during 1957

Serial No.	Categories	Value	(in million Rupiahs)
			Principal Suppliers
1	Steam boilers	13.0	Netherlands, U.K., U.S.A.
2	Steam engines and turbines	17.2	W. Germany, U.S.A., Netherlands.
3	Internal combustion and explosion motors—		
	(a) for stationary action	103.6	W. Germany, U.S.A., Netherlands, U.K. (India 0.3).
	(b) for vessels	19.3	U.S.A., Netherlands, W. Germany, Japan.
	(c) for motor cars	38.2	U.S.A., Netherlands, U.K. and W. Germany.
4	Motor and steam road rollers	7.0	U.S.A., W. Germany, U.K.
5	Agricultural machinery n.e.s.	3.8	U.S.A., U.K., W. Germany.
6	Office calculating machines	4.8	U.S.A., Sweden.
7	Office adding machines	6.7	U.S.A., Sweden, Italy.
8	Office typewriters	23.8	U.S.A., W. Germany, Netherlands.
9	Domestic refrigerators, air-conditioning appliances etc.	5.3	U.S.A.

Serial No.	Categories	Value	Principal Suppliers
10	Pumps and apparatus for the elevation and transfusion of liquids.	54.1	U.S.A., Netherlands, U.K., W. Germany (India 0.05).
11	Hoisting and lifting machines and apparatus, transporters, excavating machines.	54.7	U.S.A., W. Germany, France, Netherlands.
12	Machinery and apparatus for printing and graphic arts.	21.1	W. Germany, U.S.A., U.K., Netherlands.
13	Machinery and apparatus for textile industry.	41.8	Japan, W. Germany, Switzerland.
14	Sewing machines, ordinary, including driven by electricity.	44.0	Japan, China, U.K.
15	Machinery and apparatus for working hard materials (metals, stone, glass, bone, ebonite, celluloid etc.)—mechanically driven.	40.2	W. Germany, U.S.A., U.K., Netherlands.
16	Ventilators, compressors, exhausters, air-pumps etc. including spraying appliances.	22.3	U.S.A., Netherlands, U.K., W. Germany.
17	Machinery and apparatus n.e.s.—		
	(i) for mining industries ..	38.2	U.S.A., U.K., W. Germany, Netherlands.
	(ii) for sugar factories ..	12.6	E. Germany, Netherlands, W. Germany.
	(iii) for petroleum and paraffin refineries.	14.3	U.S.A., U.K.
	(iv) for oil factories ..	9.2	Netherlands, W. Germany.
	(v) for rubber factories ..	13.0	W. Germany, Czechoslovakia.
18	Other machinery and apparatus ..	139.0	W. Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, U.S.A., U.K., Netherlands.

Motor trucks and buses :

Indonesia imported during the year 1957, 6,625 motor-trucks and buses valued at Rupiahs 170 million. There were also heavy imports to the extent of Rupiahs 153 million during the year 1956, as against Rupiahs 65 million and 59 million only during the years 1954 and 1955 respectively. More than 50 per cent. of the imports were from the U.S.A. viz., 3,900 numbers at Rupiahs 100 million. Other suppliers were Western Germany, the U.K., France, Australia, Canada, Italy and the Netherlands.

Others :

Statistics of imports into Indonesia during the year 1957 of other principal items are furnished below—

Imports during 1957

	Quantity (in thousand tons.)	Value (in million Rupiahs)
(1) Fish, dried, or salted	26.4	61.2
(2) Cloves	7.2	77.2
(3) Tobacco, in leaves or stems	9.8	98.7
(4) Gums and resins	5.0	15.0
(5) Pharmaceutical preparations	1.8	72.6
(6) Cotton, raw	9.3	75.5
(7) Cotton sewing thread	1.0	27.6
(8) Gunny bags	16.0	48.3
(9) Building materials of glass	12.4	15.6
(10) Hardware and mountings, screws, cramps, nuts and bolts of iron/copper	8.3	45.9
(11) Household utensils of iron and aluminium	3.4	13.1
(12) Transport equipment for rail and tramways	3.5	41.4
(13) Dynamos, electric motors, transformers etc.	2.2	36.9
(14) Motor cycles	1.2	26.9
(15) Dining and drinking implements of earthenware, porcelain and glass	24.8	46.0

DETAILS OF EXPORTS

In regard to the overall exports from Indonesia during the year 1957, valued at Rupiahs 11,052 million, nearly half of this (*i.e.*, 44 per cent) went to Asian countries, in particular to Singapore, Japan, Philippines, China, Hongkong, Thailand and Malaya. Nearly 33 per cent of the exports went to European Countries, the principal buyers being the Netherlands, the U.K., Western Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxemburg, the U.S.S.R., and France. About 16 per cent of the exports went to American countries, the chief buyer from Indonesia from this area being the U.S.A. The table below illustrates exports from Indonesia during the year 1957, classified according to areas.

(Exports in million Indonesian Rupiahs)

Total Exports from Indonesia	11,052
To—	
1. Europe	3,658
2. America	1,743
3. Africa	70
4. Asia	4,862
5. Australia/Oceania	553
6. Others	166

Figures of value of exports from Indonesia to principal countries of destination during the year 1957, with comparative figures for the year 1956 are furnished in Appendix II—Table 'A' attached.

During the year under report, the value of exports to Singapore showed an increase by Rupiahs 781 million, i.e., from Rupiahs 2,159 million in 1956 to Rupiahs 2,940 million in 1957. Exports to the Netherlands fell from Rupiahs 1956 million to Rupiahs 1,854 million. Exports to Japan at Rupiahs 457 million in 1957, were less by Rupiahs 383 million as compared with the year 1956. Exports to the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. registered striking increases. In the case of China exports rose from Rupiahs 134 million (in 1956) to Rupiahs 299 million (in 1957).

Exports to China and the U.S.S.R.—

Purchases by China from Indonesia during the year 1957 chiefly consisted of rubber (Rupiahs 257 million), sugar (Rupiahs 24 million), hard-cordage fibres (Rupiahs 4 million), and coffee (Rupiahs 8 million). The shipments to the U.S.S.R. which were as low as Rupiahs 0.1 million in 1956 were valued at Rupiahs 84 million in 1957, and included hides and skins for Rupiahs 1.1 million, tea for Rupiahs 3.4 million, rubber for Rupiahs 76.2 million, coffee for Rupiahs 1.8 million and coal for Rupiahs 1.5 million.

Exports to Singapore—

Out of the Rupiahs 2,940 million worth of goods exported to Singapore during 1957, Rupiahs 1,391 million were accounted for by petroleum and its products, Rupiahs 1,037 million by rubber and Rupiahs 214 million by copra. The exports of copra to Singapore rose from 62 thousand tons in 1956 to 148 thousand tons in 1957. More than 50 per cent of the total exports of copra from Indonesia, during the year 1957, were destined to Singapore as against 24 per cent in the year 1956.

Exports to the Netherlands—

The Netherlands' offtake of Indonesian goods valued at Rupiahs 1,854 million during the year 1957 principally consisted of tin ore (Rupiahs 617 million); tea (Rupiahs 148 million); tobacco in leaves (Rupiahs 211 million); palm oil (Rupiahs 194 million); rubber (Rupiahs 281 million); coffee (Rupiahs 55 million); krosok and cut tobacco (Rupiahs 144 million); copra (Rupiahs 36 million); and copra cakes (Rupiahs 25 million).

Exports to Japan—

Exports to Japan valued at Rupiahs 457 million included petroleum and products (Rupiahs 149 million); manganese ore (Rupiahs 8 million); other mining products (Rupiahs 48 million); sugar (Rupiahs 12 million); oil palm kernels (Rupiahs 25 million); palm oil (Rupiahs 36 million); rubber (Rupiahs 111 million); coffee (Rupiahs 6 million); and copra (Rupiahs 26 million).

Exports to U.S.A.—

Shipments to the U.S.A. valued at Rupiahs 1,684 million, which showed an increase of Rupiahs 73 million as compared with the year 1956, chiefly included rubber valued at Rupiahs 1,095 million. Other principal commodities

exported to this country were tin ore (Rupiahs 32 million), tea (Rupiahs 23 million), hides and skins (Rupiahs 3 million), tobacco leaves (Rupiahs 5 million), hard-cordage fibres (Rupiahs 9 million), pepper (Rupiahs 11 million), nutmegs (Rupiahs 10 million), kapok (Rupiahs 6 million), and crude oil (Rupiahs 465 million).

Exports to the U.K.—

Purchases by the U.K. from Indonesia valued at Rupiahs 805 million were accounted for by rubber (Rupiahs 585 million), tea (Rupiahs 52 million), tobacco leaves (Rupiahs 15 million), coffee (Rupiahs 44 million), petroleum and products (Rupiahs 53 million) and copra cakes (Rupiahs 6 million).

Composition of Exports—

As Indonesia is still predominantly an agrarian country, her exports also chiefly consist of agricultural products like rubber, copra, palm oil, coffee, tobacco, tea and pepper. The produce of agriculture accounted for 55 to 60 per cent of the total exports from Indonesia, rubber having the highest share among them, viz., about 36 per cent. of total exports. Petroleum and products accounted for about 33 per cent. of total exports, while among mining products, tin ore contributed about 5 per cent. of the total proceeds.

The table set out below furnishes figures of quantity and value of exports from Indonesia of important products during the year 1957, with comparative figures for the year 1956.

	Quantity (gross)		Value	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	(in thousand tons gross)		(in million Rupiahs)	
1. Rubber	676	679	4,028	3,983
2. Petroleum and products thereof	10,527	15,613	2,560	3,677
3. Tin Ore	44	39	707	617
4. Copra	262	292	442	433
5. Coffee	59	52	343	333
6. Tea	39	40	337	340
7. Tobacco	12	15	332	383
8. Palm oil	125	129	292	296
9. Sugar	169	146	191	193
10. Pepper	19	18	102	94
11. Nutmegs .. ..	..	..	25	57
12. Copra cakes	136	128	71	53
13. Palm—kernels	40	40	55	50
14. Hard-cordage fibres	34	28	73	49
15. Arecanuts	27	24	39	44

				Quantity (gross)		Value	
				1956	1957	1956	1957
16. Rattan	..	..	..	30	33	36	38
17. Copal	..	..	..	5	5	20	19
18. Kapok	..	..	..	3	2	24	15
19. Citronella oil	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
20. Tapioca and products	..	..	..	16	44	7	14
21. Teak wood	..	..	..	9	11	9	12
22. Damar	..	..	..	5	4	18	12
23. Cinchona bark	..	..	..	2	4	5	10
24. Peanuts	..	..	..	2	3	4	8

Rubber—

The 679,000 tons of rubber exported by Indonesia during the year 1957 were valued at Rupiahs 3,983 million only as against the 676,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 4,028 million in the previous year. The decline in value is attributed to the fall of rubber prices in the world markets during the latter part of 1957. The average export price (f.o.b.) for rubber for the year 1957 was only Rupiahs 746 per 100 kg. as against the average of Rupiahs 821 per 100 kg. for the year 1956. The principal buyer of Indonesian rubber is the U.S.A. whose purchases during the year 1957 totalled 179,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 1,095 million. The other big buyers were the U. K. the Netherlands, Western Germany, Singapore and the Peoples' Republic of China. China increased her purchases from one thousand tons in 1956 to 36 thousand tons in 1957.

Petroleum and Products—

Exports during the year 1957 registered considerable increase due to increased production. The principal items exported during the year under report were the following :

				Quantity in million Rupiahs	Value in million Rupiahs
(1) Crude petroleum	..	..	..	6.9	1,133
(2) Benzine and gasoline	..	..	..	1.8	759
(3) Kerosene	..	..	..	0.9	297
(4) Motor-oil Bunker oil	..	..	..	0.1	30
(5) Other motor oils	..	..	..	1.6	479
(6) Fuel-oil bunker oil	..	..	..	0.4	92
(7) Other fuel oils	..	..	..	3.6	751
(8) Batching oil	..	..	..	..	10
(9) Turpene	..	..	..	..	22
(10) Paraffin wax	..	..	..	..	104

The principal destinations of crude oil were the U.S.A. (465 million Rupiahs), Australia (329 million Rupiahs), Philippines (152 million Rupiahs), Japan (134 million Rupiahs) and India (Rupiahs 48 million). Shipments of benzine and gasoline were chiefly to Singapore (444 million Rupiahs), Thailand (Rupiahs 45 million), Malaya, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Indo-China.

Tin Ore—

The Netherlands and the U.S.A. continued to be the only buyers of Indonesian tin ore. Total exports of tin ore (including tin stag and ash) amounted to 38,000 net tons valued at Rupiahs 617 million during the year 1957 and registered a decrease of 6,000 tons as compared with the previous year. The Netherlands, as in the previous year, purchased the major portion, i.e. 36,000 tons. The decrease in exports during the year 1957 is attributed to the drop in production. Ever since 1954 the production of tin ore has been steadily declining. The average monthly production for 1957 was only 2,300 tons as against 2,800 and 2,500 tons for 1955 and 1956 respectively.

Copra—

Out of the 290,000 net tons (valued at Rupiahs 433 million) of copra exported by Indonesia during the year 1957, 146,000 tons were shipped to Singapore. The rest went primarily to Western Germany (51 thousand tons), the Netherlands (24 thousand tons), Sweden (21 thousand tons) and Japan (12 thousand tons). The exports to China, the Netherlands, Japan and Denmark recorded decreases as compared with the previous year, while the offtake by Western Germany and Sweden showed increases. Total exports of copra from Indonesia during the year 1957 though they rose in volume by about 11 per cent dropped in value by 2 per cent. Exports of copra cakes in 1957 totalled 126,000 tons at Rupiahs 53 million as against 136,000 tons at Rupiahs 71 million in 1956, and were mainly directed to the Netherlands (59,000 tons), Western Germany (31,000 tons), the U.K. (14,000 tons), Denmark (10,000 tons), Belgium and Luxemburg and Sweden. The monthly average export (f.o.b.) price for Indonesian copra was Rupiahs 156 per 100 kg. for the year 1957 as against Rupiahs 193 and 178 for the year 1955 and 1956 respectively.

Coffee—

Overall exports in the year 1957 totalled 51,000 tons yielding Rupiahs 334 million, against 57,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 343 million in 1956. Italy remained the leading buyer and substantially increased her purchase from 11,000 tons in 1956 to 15,000 tons in 1957, Singapore, the Netherlands and the U. K. coming next in importance. Shipments to Singapore amounted to 10,000 tons, while the shares of the Netherlands and the U.K. were 8,000 and 7,000 tons respectively. France took about 2,500 tons and Belgium and Luxemburg and Denmark took about 1,200 and 1,600 tons respectively. Quotations (f.o.b.) prices for coffee (Arabica and Robusta) in Djakarta stood at Rupiahs 1,162 per 100 kg. in December 1957 as against Rupiahs 1125 and 1152 in January and July respectively. The average f.o.b. price in 1957 was Rupiahs 1162 pr 100 kg. as against Rupiahs 1268 and Rupiahs 1112 in 1955 and 1956 respectively.

Tea—

Overall exports in 1957 increased from 34,500 tons net in 1956 to 35,700 tons net, while the value went up from Rupiahs 337 million to Rupiahs 340 million. The Netherlands continued to be the principal destination for Indonesian tea, her offtake during 1957 amounting to 15,000 tons. Substantial quantities were also shipped to the U.K. (6,000 tons) and Australia (5,000 tons). About 2,400 tons went to the U.S.A. The average export (f.o.b.) price for 1957 was Rupiahs 1,097 per 100 kg. as against Rupiahs 1,459 and 1,072 for 1955 and 1956 respectively. It was reported that Indonesia did not rank as the principal tea seller in the London market in 1957.

Tobacco—

Exports of tobacco, in leaves, from Indonesia during the year 1957 amounted to 14,500 tons net (value Rupiahs 378 million) and were more by 3,000 tons, as compared with the previous year. The Netherlands still remained the major buyer and shipments to that country totalled 14,000 tons in 1957 valued at Rupiahs 355 million.

Palm Oil—

Exports of palm oil were principally destined to the Netherlands, whose share during the year under report was 85,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 193 million in the overall exports from Indonesia of 128,000 tons valued at Rupiahs 297 million. Shipments to Japan totalled 15,000 tons. The other principal buyers were Western Germany (10,000 tons), Philippines (5,000 tons), Italy (6,000 tons) and Belgium and Luxemburg (3,000 tons).

Sugar—

Though the quantity of exports of sugar in the year 1957 at 144,000 tons showed a decrease by 23,000 tons as compared with the previous year, the value registered an increase from Rupiahs 191 million to Rupiahs 193 million. The principal buyers during the year 1957 were Ceylon (21,000 tons), Hong-kong (18,000 tons), Singapore (17,000 tons), Indo-China (13,000 tons), Korea (12,000 tons), Syria and Lebanon (11,000 tons), Japan (11,000 tons), China (8,600 tons), Manchuria (10,700 tons) and Pakistan (7,000 tons). There were no shipments to Syria and Lebanon, Pakistan, Korea and Manchuria during the year 1956.

Pepper—

The total exports of pepper, white, in the year 1957 amounted to 9,200 tons net (value Rupiahs 60 million) as against 11,400 tons net (value Rupiahs 68 million) in 1956. The principal destinations were Singapore (10,800 tons in 1956 and 6,500 tons in 1957) and the U.K. (68 tons in 1956 and 2,000 tons in 1957). 150 tons valued at Rupiahs 1.1 million were shipped to the Chinese People's Republic. The Netherlands' share was 189 tons valued at Rupiahs 1.2 million. The exports of pepper, black, in 1957, which stood at 7,800 tons (value Rupiahs 34 million) were chiefly destined to the U.K. (3,000 tons) the U.S.A. (2,300 tons), Singapore (1,300 tons) and Egypt (900 tons). Exports of black pepper during 1956 amounted to 7,500 tons valued at Rupiahs 33 million.

Statistical Returns—

Statistics of the quantity and value of principal commodities exported from Indonesia during the year 1957, classified according to principal countries of destination, with comparative figures for the year 1956, are furnished in Appendix 'B'—Table II.

Exports Prices—

The monthly average export prices (f.o.b.) for the years 1953 to 1957 of some important products exported by Indonesia are furnished below :

F.O.B. price in Rupiahs per 100 kilograms.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
1. Pea-nuts, shelled ..	267	299	290	242	337
2. Citronella oil ..	1,295	2,411	4,605	3,509	2,277
3. Copra mixed ..	219	194	193	178	156
4. Kapok, cleaned ..	1,053	1,035	949	883	764
5. Coffee, Arabica and Robusta	1,297	1,572	1,268	1,112	1,162
6. Palm oil ..	214	204	220	233	232
7. Pepper, black ..	2,583	1,478	745	551	469
8. Copal ..	320	424	418	382	375
9. Damar ..	568	637	643	766	701
10. Rattan ..	293	266	170	137	134
11. Rubber, R.S.S.I. & Crepe I	565	545	888	821	746
12. Tapioca flour ..	144	135	134	..	151
13. Tea ..	1,037	1,469	1,459	1,072	1,097

F.O.B. value in Rupiah at the official exchange rate.

Import Prices—

The retail prices of some imported articles in the free market of Djakarta were as shown below :

(In Rupiahs)

	Monthly Averages				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
1. Printed shirting 24" per metre	3.66	3.75	6.32	4.57	5.54
2. White yeans 28" per metre	4.02	4.17	8.63	4.82	6.20
3. White shirtings 36" per metre	6.53	7.73	13.24	7.11	8.57
4. Wheat flour : per kilogram	2.92	2.75	4.30	4.00	5.02
5. Razor Blades "Nacet": per packet of 100 blades	2.31	3.35	6.62	3.23	3.39

Chapter X

TRADE WITH INDIA

Balance of Trade—

The value of total imports into Indonesia from India amounted to Rupiahs 190.2 million during the year 1957 and showed an increase by Rupiahs 5.6 million over that during the previous year. Exports from Indonesia to India also increased from Rupiahs 29.5 million in 1956 to Rupiahs 62.7 million in 1957, mainly on account of increased offtake by India of petroleum and products thereof valued Rupiahs 27.8 million in 1956 and Rupiahs 60.5 million (of which crude oil Rupiahs 48.4 million) in 1957. The balance of trade continued to be favourable to India during the year 1957 to the extent of Rupiahs 127.5 million. As compared with the previous year, however, it showed a drop by 27.6 million on account of the greater increase in the exports from Indonesia to India as mentioned above.

The following table illustrates the pattern of Indo-Indonesian trade during the year 1957 and the seven years preceding it.

(Value in million Indonesian Rupiahs)

			Exports from Indonesia to India	Imports from India into Indonesia	Balance of Trade	
Year 1950	..	..	9.2	85.9	(Plus)	76.7
Year 1951	..	..	15.0	104.6	"	89.6
Year 1952	..	..	17.7	220.0	"	202.3
Year 1953	..	..	64.6	217.1	"	152.5
Year 1954	..	..	9.9	161.0	"	151.1
Year 1955	..	..	32.1	326.5	"	294.4
Year 1956	..	..	29.5	184.6	"	155.1
January 1957	..	..	1.0	12.0	"	11.0
February 1957	..	..	0.1	16.3	"	16.2
March 1957	..	..	11.6	27.3	"	15.7
April 1957	..	..	2.9	24.3	"	21.4
May 1957	..	..	7.5	21.6	"	14.1
June 1957	..	..	2.8	17.3	"	14.5
July 1957	..	..	5.7	17.7	"	12.0
August 1957	..	..	8.5	10.5	"	2.0
September 1957	..	..	5.8	7.3	"	1.5
October 1957	..	..	2.8	6.1	"	3.3
November 1957	..	..	5.7	16.3	"	10.6
December 1957	..	..	4.7	12.1	"	7.4
Year 1957 (Revised)	..	..	62.7	190.2	"	127.5

NOTE—Figures for 1956 and 1957 are preliminary.

Imports from India—

The percentage share of India in the value of total imports by Indonesia showed some improvement during the period under review, viz., it rose to 2.1 per cent from 1.9 per cent in the year 1956. Out of the Rupiahs 190.2 million worth of Indian goods imported by Indonesia, cotton textiles alone accounted for more than Rupiahs 100 million. Statistics of value of the principal commodities imported from India during 1957, with comparative figures for the year 1956, are furnished below :

		Import from India (Value in million Indonesian Rupiahs)	
		1956	1957
1. Cotton piecegoods: unbleached	.. ..	17.0	20.0
2. Cotton piecegoods : bleached	.. ..	49.3	70.0
3. Cotton piecegoods : dyed, printed or woven coloured	.. ..	31.6	16.5
4. Jute gunny bags	.. ..	54.9	46.2
5. Tobacco, leaves including stripped	.. ..	12.5	5.9
6. Salt (other than common salt or rock salt or table salt)	.. ..	..	7.7
7. Drying oil	.. ..	3.0	3.3
8. Cigarette paper in bobbins	.. ..	3.7	2.2
9. Ropes, sail twines, cables, cord and pack-thread	.. ..	3.2	4.0
10. Gums, resins and balsams (excluding pine-resin and gums for varnishes and lacquers)	.. ..	0.6	4.7
11. Cinematographic sound films : 35 mm.	.. ..	1.6	1.8
12. Books and pamphlets	.. ..	0.7	1.0
13. Spices (other than cloves and Capsicum)	.. ..	0.7	0.8
14. Linseed oil, raw	.. ..	0.7	0.5
15. Linseed oil, boiled	.. ..	0.7	0.3
16. Jute hessian (gunny packing cloth)	.. ..	0.5	1.4
<i>Engineering Goods :</i>			
17. Internal combustion and explosion motors for stationary action	.. ..	0.2	0.3
18. Ventilators, compressors, exhaustors, air-pumps including spraying appliances	.. ..	..	0.03
19. Pumps and other apparatus for the elevation and transfusion of liquids	.. ..	..	0.06
20. Machinery and appliances for oil factories	.. ..	0.6	0.4
21. Machinery and appliances for other industrial and commercial plants	.. ..	0.9	0.2
22. Tools and iron parts thereof including cutting parts for mechanical and non-mechanical tools	.. ..	..	0.05
23. Electrothermic apparatus and appliances for industrial and technical purposes	.. ..	..	0.09

NOTE—Import value—C.I.F. value in Rupiahs at the official (á par) rate of exchange excluding the rate of the export certificate (B.E.).

Other goods imported into Indonesia from India during the year 1957 chiefly consisted of rice (Rupiahs 67,000); dates (Rupiahs 75,000); onions (Rupiahs 181,000); liquid and solid siccatives and varnishes (Rupiahs 45,000); mastics (Rupiahs 231,000); oils and fats partly saponified and similar products (Rupiahs 34,000); fabrics and artificial textile fibres (Rupiahs 57,000); voile and semi-voile clothing material (Rupiahs 54,000); canvas, karleloth, shoe-cloth etc. (Rupiahs 93,000); cotton stockings and socks (Rupiahs 33,000); sails, tarpaulins, tents, awnings etc. (Rupiahs 45,000); tiles (roof) (Rupiahs 95,000); plants, seeds, flowers etc. for use in medicines or perfumery (Rupiahs 209,000); gramophone records (Rupiahs 190,000); sportsgoods (Rupiahs 53,000); and cinematographic sound films other than those of 30 mms and more (Rupiah 455,000).

Cotton Piecegoods—

A total of 57·6 million metres of cotton piecegoods valued at Rupiahs 106·5 million was imported from India during the year 1957. As compared with year 1956, imports of Indian piecegoods recorded considerable improvement both by volume and value. In volume there was an increase by 7·9 million metres and in value the increase was by Rupiahs 8·6 million. Our principal competitors for cotton textiles in the Indonesian market are Japan and the Chinese Peoples' Republic. China's exports to Indonesia have shown very striking increase since the year 1955. Other principal suppliers of cotton piecegoods to Indonesia are the Netherlands and Hongkong.

The shares of India and the other principal suppliers mentioned above, of cotton piecegoods into Indonesia during the last three years are shown in the table below.

		Quantity in million metres			Percentage share in total imports into Indonesia		
		1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
<i>Total imports into</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	407·8	482·2	460·8	..	..	..
<i>From—</i>							
	India	81·2	49·7	57·6	19·8	10·3	12·5
	China	34·4	104·3	104·5	8·4	21·6	22·7
	Japan	111·2	168·9	157·3	27·1	35·0	34·1
	Hongkong	60·8	71·7	95·0	14·9	14·9	20·6
	Netherlands	35·0	38·2	28·8	8·6	8·0	6·2
Total		..	78·8	89·8	96·1		

India's share which was 19·8 per cent in the year 1955 dropped to 10·3 per cent in 1956. It, however, showed an improvement to 12·5 per cent in 1957 though did not reach the level of 1955. The share of China rose steadily

from 8.4 per cent in 1955 to 21.6 per cent in 1956 and to 22.7 per cent in the year 1957. While the share of Hongkong registered an increase, that of the Netherlands recorded a decrease. The other suppliers during 1957 were chiefly Poland (6.0 million metres), the U.K. (1.7 million metres), Western Germany (1.2 million metres), Czechoslovakia (1.8 million metres), Yugoslavia (1.0 million metres) and the U.S.A. (2.5 million metres). As compared with the previous year, imports from all these countries registered a decline.

Unbleached Piecegoods—

The unbleached piecegoods valued at Rupiahs 47.7 million in the year 1957 chiefly consisted of shirtings, supers and sheetings of width 34/36 inches, amounting to Rupiahs 41.9 million or 26.8 million metres. Supplies from India totalled 14.3 million metres and were more by 7.4 million metres when compared with the previous year. Supplies by China, however, fell from 25.8 million metres in 1956 to 11.0 million metres in 1957.

Bleached Piecegoods—

Bleached piecegoods are classified under the following three categories—

Total imports into Indonesia

	Quantity		Value	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	(in million metres)		(in million Indonesian Rupiahs)	
(1) Cambrics (even threaded, width 38 inches and more)	63.9	100.8	181.0	283.0
(2) Shirtings (even threaded width 37 inches and less)	65.8	62.4	136.4	132.0
(3) Others	30.3	47.0	63.7	91.1

(a) *Cambrics*—Cambrics imported into Indonesia are chiefly for the Batik industry. Indonesia's offtake of this item from India registered an increase from 14.0 million metres (Rupiahs 37.0 million) in 1956 to 19.3 million metres (Rupiahs 50.4 million) in 1957. China, who was absent from Indonesian market, entered into the field in 1957 supplying 5.8 million metres valued at Rupiahs 14.6 million.

Japan continued to be the major supplier of this item to Indonesia, her share amounting to 54.2 million metres valued at Rupiahs 153 million in 1957, as against 31.9 million metres valued at Rupiahs 90 million in 1956. The only other supplier is the Netherlands, whose share also increased from 18.0 million metres in 1956 to 21.4 million metres in 1957.

(b) *Shirtings*—China and Japan are the principal suppliers of this item to Indonesia. China's share in 1956 was 29.0 million metres and in 1957 it was 25 million metres. India's share was only 5.2 million metres in 1956 and it dropped to 1.6 million metres in 1957.

Imports from Japan totalled 20.4 million metres in 1957 as against 21.0 million metres in 1956. There was also a drop in the imports from the Netherlands from 6.1 million in 1956 to 1.3 million metres in 1957. Imports from Hongkong rose from 1.2 million metres in 1956 to 11.1 million metres in 1957. Figures of quantity and value of imports during 1957 of shirtings (even threaded, width 37 inches and less) from the principal sources of supply are furnished below—

	Quantity (in 1,000 metres)	Value (in 1,000 Rupiahs)
Netherlands	1,303	3,268
Western Germany	67	177
Czechoslovakia	183	370
Poland	2,126	4,260
U.S.A.	46	86
India	1,584	2,515
Hongkong	11,116	23,347
China	25,516	50,796
Japan	20,422	47,153
Total Imports	62,363	131,972

(c) *Other bleached piecegoods*—The principal supplier is Japan. India's supplies, however, recorded a significant improvement in the year 1957 rising from 1.7 million metres in 1956 to 12.2 million metres in 1957. Imports from China were not significant, being only 0.1 million metres in 1956 and 0.7 million metres in 1957. Imports from Japan rose from 22.2 million metres to 29.4 million metres.

Dyed Piecegoods

The principal sources from where Indonesia obtains her requirements of dyed piecegoods are Hongkong, China, Japan and India, as may be seen from the table below—

			Quantity		Value	
			1956	1957	1956	1957
			(in million Rupiahs)		(in million metres)	
Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	61.3	76.7	141.8	163.5
China .. .. .	..	..	27.8	25.3	54.7	53.6
Japan .. .. .	..	..	14.3	7.2	40.7	23.2
India .. .. .	..	..	9.5	4.2	16.9	6.9
Total imports into Indonesia ..			130.6	120.1	331.8	275.9

The total imports into Indonesia and imports from China, Japan and India show decreases in 1957 when compared with the previous year. Only the share of Hongkong, which supplies more than half of the requirements of Indonesia did show some increase. The other suppliers of dyed piecegoods to Indonesia during the year 1957, were the Netherlands (1.6 million metres), the U.K. (1.0 million metres), Western Germany (0.3 million metres), Italy (0.1 million metres) and Poland (0.5 million metres). Smaller quantities ranging from 15 to 25 thousand metres were supplied by Eastern Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg and Hungary.

Printed Piecegoods—

There was a considerable decline in the total imports of this item into Indonesia during the year 1957. Imports totalled only 81.7 million metres (Rupiahs 192.1 million) during the year 1957, as against 127.0 million metres (Rupiahs 285.8 million) during the previous year. The principal suppliers are Japan and China.

				Quantity		Value	
				1956	1957	1956	1957
				(in million metres)		(in million Rupiahs)	
Japan	..	..	..	75.4	43.5	167.8	100.3
China	..	..	..	16.6	27.6	37.8	64.5
India	..	..	..	1.0	..	1.8	..
Total imports into Indonesia				127.0	81.7	285.8	192.1

The other suppliers during the year 1957 were the Netherlands (2.0 million metres), Poland (2.7 million metres), Yugoslavia (1.0 million metres), the U.K. (0.7 million metres), Western Germany (0.9 million metres), the Hungary (0.3 million metres), Czechoslovakia (0.3 million metres), Bulgaria (0.2 million metres), the U.S.A. (0.6 million metres), Singapore (0.9 million metres) and Hongkong (0.9 million metres). While Spain and Italy supplied about 25,000 metres each, the U.S.S.R. supplied 91,000 metres.

Piecegoods from Multi-coloured Yarns—

Total imports of this item into Indonesia during the year under report amounted only to 20.3 million metres valued at Rupiahs 44.3 million, and the principal suppliers were China, Hongkong and India.

				Quantity		Value	
				1956	1957	1956	1957
				(in million metres)		(in million Rupiahs)	
India	..	..	..	7.7	4.6	12.8	9.6
Hongkong	..	..	..	4.7	5.2	8.7	14.6
China	..	..	..	4.9	8.6	8.0	13.7
Japan	..	..	..	1.9	1.0	5.5	2.7
Total imports into Indonesia				20.9	20.3	41.1	44.3

The other suppliers were principally Belgium and Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium and the U.S.A.

Marketing Conditions for Textiles—

In regard to the future marketing conditions in Indonesia for Indian piecegoods it may be mentioned that in view of the increasing flow of Chinese piecegoods into the Indonesian market, Indian manufacturers and exporters should pay more attention to quality and prices. During recent years, it is reported, there has been a deterioration in the quality of the textiles supplied to Indonesia by India, whereas China and Japan have maintained their standard quality. It should also be borne in mind while sending offers to Indonesian importers that China is able to offer her textiles at prices cheaper than those of Japan.

Jute Manufactures—

Total imports of gunny bags into Indonesia during the year 1957 amounted 13 million bags and were less by 3 million bags when compared with the previous year. The value of imports was 48.3 million Rupiahs in 1957 as against Rupiahs 56.2 million in 1956. Imports from India during the year 1957 amounted to 12.5 million bags. The rest, i.e., about half a million bags, was imported from Singapore and Penang.

Imports of hessian into Indonesia during 1957 amounted to 403 tons (Rupiahs 1.5 million) out of which 401 tons were from India. As compared with the year 1956, the offtake of hessian by Indonesia registered an increase from 162 tons to 403 tons.

There are two factories in Indonesia for the production of bags from fibres of rosella which is grown in East Java, and the production capacity is estimated at 3 to 4 million bags a year.

Tobacco—

There was a decline in the imports of tobacco by Indonesia from 14,500 tons in 1956 to 8,600 tons in 1957. The U.S.A. and India were the suppliers. The former's share fell from 7,900 tons to 5,200 tons (valued at Rupiahs 89.9 million) and India's from 4,300 tons to 2,800 tons (valued at Rupiahs 59.9 million). China, who supplied 1,700 tons in 1956, did not ship any tobacco to Indonesia in the year 1957. There were also no imports from British East Africa, which shipped 446 tons in 1956. Imports from the U.S.A. are under the Surplus Agricultural Commodities Agreement entered into by Indonesia early in 1956. Under the agreement the U.S.A. was to supply to Indonesia 15 million dollars worth of virginia tobacco by June, 1957. Soon after Indonesia entered into the S.A.C. Agreement she discontinued, from February, 1956, issuing import licences for tobacco from all countries except the U.S.A. Imports of smaller quantities of Indian tobacco, however, continued as trade between Singapore and the provinces of Atjeh and Riau in North Sumatra is done under a barter system.

Linseed and Stand Oil—

408 tons (valued at Rupiahs 1.6 million) of linseed oil, raw, were imported into Indonesia during the year 1957, as against 169 tons during the previous year. Imports from India during 1957 totalled 127 tons valued at Rupiahs

0.5 million as against 148 tons valued at Rupiahs 0.6 million in the year 1956. The other suppliers were the Netherlands (195 tons) and the U.K. (85 tons). Imports of linseed oil, boiled, amounted to 610 tons during the year 1957 and the Netherlands supplied a major portion of 473 tons. Supplies from India totalled 64 tons valued at Rupiahs 270,000 as against 155 tons valued at Rupiahs 708,000 during the year 1956. Supplies from the Netherlands show an increase from 107 tons in 1956 to 473 tons in 1957. Shipments from China also registered an increase from 21 tons in 1956 to 59 tons in 1957.

Total imports into Indonesia of stand oil during the year 1957 amounted to 1,533 tons, of which 765 tons were from India. The Netherlands and the U.K. supplied 437 tons and 306 tons respectively. When compared with the previous year, imports from India and the Netherlands registered increases by 77 tons and 99 tons respectively. In case of the U.K. the increase was by 293 tons.

It is reported that quotations from Calcutta were often higher than those from the Netherlands and the U.K., in regard to linseed and stand oils. If proper attention is paid to the Indonesian market, India can improve her position to a great extent.

Cigarette Paper—

Indonesia's offtake of cigarette paper, in bobbins, from India amounted to 253 tons valued at Rupiahs 2.2 million during the year 1957. Total imports into Indonesia during this period were valued at 8.0 million Rupiahs and the other principal suppliers were France (435 tons at Rupiahs 4.0 million) and the U.S.A. (206 tons at Rupiahs 1.8 million). When compared with the previous year, imports from India during the year recorded a decrease by 186 tons as total imports into Indonesia dropped from 1,102 tons to 908 tons. Only the imports from the U.S.A. recorded an increase by 68 tons. Total imports of cigarette paper in sheets, by Indonesia during the year 1957 amounted to 3,126 tons at Rupiahs 22.4 million. The principal suppliers were France (975 tons), the U.S.A. (1,071 tons), Japan (664 tons) and Austria (215 tons). There were no imports from India.

Gums and Resins—

There was a striking increase in the imports of gums and resins from India during the year under review. Imports recorded an increase from 75 tons in 1956 to 672 tons in 1957. By value the increase was from Rupiahs 0.6 million to Rupiahs 4.7 million. Total imports into Indonesia amounted to 770 tons (236 tons in 1956) and the other countries of origin were the Netherlands, Western Germany, the U.S.A., the U.K., Egypt and Sudan.

Salt—

Out of a total of 115,000 tons of salt imported by Indonesia during 1957, 30,000 tons were from India. Total imports during 1956 amounted to 124,000 tons but there were no imports from India. Thailand and Indo-China were the other principal sources from where Indonesia imported salt during the year 1957.

Spices (excluding cloves and capsicum)—

Indonesia's imports of this item during 1957 totalled 1,083 tons, of which 375 tons were from India. The principal competitors of India were Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, imports from these countries totalling 572 tons.

Onions—

Imports of onions by Indonesia amounted to 457 tons during the year 1957, as against 865 tons during the year 1956. Imports during 1957 were from India (132 tons), Japan (104 tons), China (93 tons), Egypt (80 tons) and Australia (20 tons).

Motion-Picture Films—

The total value of imports into Indonesia of cinematographic sound films (strip width more than 30 mm) was Rupiahs 9.3 million during the year 1957 as against Rupiahs 10.0 million during the previous year. Imports from India recorded an increase from Rupiahs 1.6 million in 1956 to Rupiahs 1.8 millions in 1957. Imports from the U.S.A. dropped from Rupiahs 3.3 million to 3.2 million. Other suppliers were Hongkong (Rupiahs 1.3 million), the U.K. (0.7 million), Italy (0.15 million), U.S.S.R. (0.15 million), Pakistan (0.18 million), Singapore (0.96 million), Philippines (0.7 million) and Egypt (0.08 million).

Sports Goods—

India has been unable to push more of her sports goods into the Indonesian market on account of the severe competition from the U.K. Out of a total of Rupiahs 8.3 million worth of sports goods imported by Indonesia during the year 1957, Rupiahs 6.7 million worth of sports goods were from the U.K., retaining her leading position in the Indonesian market as in the previous years. Imports from India only totalled Rupiahs 53,000 during 1957 though it showed an increase by Rupiahs 14,000 when compared with the previous year. There were also imports from the Netherlands (Rupiahs 94,000), the U.S.A. (Rupiahs 419,000), Hongkong (Rupiahs 234,000) and Japan (Rupiahs 139,000). It may be mentioned that Indonesia has considerably improved the quality of some of her indigenous products during recent years.

Gramophone Records—

Total imports into Indonesia during the year 1957, were valued at Rupiahs 1.7 million and the principal sources of origin were the Netherlands (Rupiahs 671,000), the U.K. (Rupiahs 400,000), Western Germany (Rupiahs 127,000), the U.S.A. (Rupiahs 185,000), India (Rupiahs 190,000), Hongkong (Rupiahs 54,000) and China (Rupiahs 44,000).

Ropes, sails twines, cords etc.—

India is the leading supplier of these items to Indonesia. Total imports during the year 1957, amounted to Rupiahs 7.3 million, of which Rupiahs 4.0 million worth goods were from India. The other suppliers were chiefly Belgium and Luxemburg (Rupiahs 0.4 million), the U.S.A. (Rupiahs 0.2 million), China (Rupiahs 0.3 million) and the Philippines (Rupiahs 0.3 million).

Engineering Goods—

There is a very good prospect in Indonesia for some of the Indian engineering goods. Imports of engineering goods from India amounted to Rupiahs 1,160 thousand during the year 1957 as against Rupiahs 1,159 thousand during the previous year. The categories of engineering goods imported from India during 1957 and her position *vis-a-vis* her competitors may be seen from the tabulation below—

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	From India	From other principal countries	
1. Tools (other than those for agriculture, horticulture and forestry) and parts thereof, including cutting parts of mechanical or non-mechanical cutting tools.	53	Western Germany U.S.A. Netherlands .. U.K. .. France .. Japan .. Italy .. Austria .. Switzerland .. Sweden .. Australia ..	26,042 11,168 5,333 2,908 2,203 3,009 219 258 254 674 237
2. Internal combustion and explosion motors for stationary action.	325	Western Germany U.S.A. .. Netherlands .. U.K. .. Belgium and Luxembourg .. Czechoslovakia Switzerland .. Japan .. France .. Denmark .. Ceylon .. Hongkong .. Australia ..	36,423 27,259 16,066 11,461 1,641 3,310 3,061 1,231 650 422 204 498 386
3. Pumps and other apparatus for the elevation and transfusion of liquids.	55	U.S.A. .. Netherlands .. U.K. .. Western Germany Austria .. Japan .. France .. Italy .. Belgium and Luxembourg .. Australia ..	23,986 12,211 11,071 3,518 965 669 527 442 241 137

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	From India	From other principal countries	
4. Ventilators, compressors, exhausters, air pumps and the like including spraying appliances.	34	U.S.A. .. Netherlands .. Western Germany .. Belgium and .. Luxemberg .. Switzerland .. Sweden .. Japan .. U.K. ..	11,027 2,793 2,708 1,546 931 459 292 2,021
5. Machinery and apparatus for oil factories.	387	Netherlands .. U.K. .. Western Germany .. Belgium and .. Luxemberg .. Sweden .. U.S.A. .. Japan ..	5,883 595 1,902 234 41 76 86
6. Machinery and apparatus n.e.s. for industrial and commercial plants.	221	Western Germany .. U.S.A. .. Italy .. France .. Netherlands .. U.K. .. Czechoslovakia .. Japan .. Belgium and .. Luxemberg .. Denmark .. Sweden .. Singapore .. Hongkong .. China .. Australia ..	48,028 18,540 16,523 13,898 7,821 11,504 12,556 2,627 1,430 1,491 1,025 1,105 1,137 277 238
7. Electrothermic apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. for industrial purposes.	85	U.S.A. .. Western Germany .. Netherlands .. U.K. .. Japan .. France .. Austria .. Switzerland .. Australia ..	3,288 1,514 698 571 325 76 40 36 47

New Openings and Prospects

(a) Pharmaceuticals—

The total value of pharmaceutical products and preparations imported into Indonesia during the year 1957 amounted to Rupiahs 78 million. Imports from India amounted only to less than a thousand Rupiahs. Imports are at present chiefly from the U.S.A., the Netherlands, U.K., Western Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark and other Continental Countries. China, Japan and Australia had also their shares.

In so far as pharmaceutical preparations ready for direct use are concerned only those that are approved by the Indonesian Government Pharmaceutice Service are allowed to be imported. The undermentioned Department of the Health accepts samples from exporters abroad for approval. Necessary literature and brochure concerning the samples and certificates and other documents from the Government of the country of the exporter on the ability and condition of the manufacturing concern should accompany the samples.

“Kementerian Kesahatan Republik Indonesia,
Djawatna Pharmasi,
Djalan Pertjetakan Negara-1,
Djakarta”.

(b) Bicycle Parts—

The value of total imports into Indonesia of parts of cycles, not motorised was Rupiahs 69.2 million in the year 1957. Parts worth Rupiahs 20.4 million were imported from Japan, while Western Germany had a higher share by supplying Rupiahs 29.1 million worth of parts. There were also appreciable imports from the Netherlands (6.1 million), the U.K. (7.7 million), Italy (3.8 million) and France (0.8 million). While imports from China totalled Rupiahs 0.4 million, Czechoslovakia and Hungary supplied goods worth Rupiahs 0.4 million and 0.3 million respectively. As Indonesia is dependent on imported cycle parts to feed the assembly units that are already existing or will be functioning in the near future, there are good prospects for pushing into the market Indian cycle parts provided prices are competitive and the quality is comparable to those offered by other suppliers.

(c) Screws, Cramps, Hooks, Screw-bolts, Nuts, Washers, rivets, etc.—

Total imports of these items into Indonesia during the year 1957 amounted to Rupiahs 28.3 million. The principal countries of origin were the following—

(In million Rupiahs)

Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	7.2
Western Germany	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
Belgium and Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	..	1.2
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	1.6
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	3.7
China	..	..	..	..	..	0.8
U.K.	..	..	..	..	..	0.8
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	0.7

(d) *Glass bottles—Beer, Wine, Lemonade and similar Bottles, whether or not with swing stopper—*

Total imports into Indonesia during the year 1957 amounted to Rupiahs 10·5 million, of which imports from Western Germany accounted for Rupiahs 4·8 million and imports from Singapore accounted for Rupiahs 3·7 million. The other suppliers were the Netherlands, U.K., Malaya, Penang, Hongkong and Japan.

Other goods—

The following are some of the other goods for which there is a demand in Indonesia and it should not be difficult for Indian manufacturers and exporters to have their due share in the Indonesian imports of these goods if the right approach is made.

Commodity	For statistics please see
1. Iron and steel tubes and pipes	Paragraph 97 of the Report.
2. Agricultural implements	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 1
3. Cables, insulated	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 5
4. Chemicals	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 7
5. Electric bulbs, tubes and arc lamps	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 15
6. Electric dynamos, motors, etc.	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 16
7. Electric Accumulators	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 18
8. Locks, padlocks etc.	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 28
9. Instruments for measurement, Registration etc.	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 30
10. Machinery and apparatus for working, hard materials (metals, stones, glass wood, etc.)	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 32(b)
11. Pumps and other apparatus for the elevation and transfusion of liquids	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 32(c)
12. Sewing machines	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 32(e).
13. Textile machinery	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 32(f).
14. Paints, varnish etc. zinc white, red lead etc.	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 36
15. Plywood packing cases	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 41
16. Wire insulated for electricity	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 53
17. Wire netting and mesh	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 54
18. Wire nails and spikes	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 55
19. Cotton weaving yarns	Appendix 'A', Table II, Item 56

Exports to India—

Out of the Rupiahs 62.7 million worth of goods exported from Indonesia to India during the year 1957, petroleum and products thereof accounted for Rupiahs 605 million, of which crude petroleum Rupiahs 48.4 million. When compared with the year 1956, India's offtake of petroleum and their products from Indonesia during the year 1957 registered an increase by Rupiahs 33.0 million. There was a decline in the shipment of citronella oil to India by Rupiahs 401,000. Exports of palm oil and arecanuts to India valued at Rupiahs 577,000 and 110,000 respectively during 1956 were either nil or negligible during 1957.

Exports to India

	Unit	Quantity		Value ('000 Rupiahs)	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
1. Arecanuts ..	Tons Gross	39.0	..	110	..
2. Citronella Oil ..	"	18.0	6.8	572	171
3. Other essential Oils ..	"	0.2	0.3	16	27
4. Palm Oil ..	"	259.0	..	577	..
5. Crude petroleum ..	Million litres	..	323.5	..	48,404
6. Kerosene ..	"	..	3.3	..	572
7. Motor Oil—					
Bunker Oil ..	"	..	0.3	..	58
8. Other motor-oils ..	"	5.0	7.1	1,271	1,221
9. Fuel oil : other than bunker oil	"	8.9	8.9	1,680	1,840
10. Batching oil ..	"	74.3	22.4	25,070	8,395
11. Other products of vegetable origin .. ..	"	..	..	13	3
12. Other products: Manufac- tured and unmanufactured ..	"	..	..	238	1,982
Total value ..				29,547	62,673

*Trade and Payments Agreements—**With India—*

The validity of the Indo-Indonesian Trade Agreement, which expired on the 30th June, 1957, was extended for a further period of six months by means of exchange of letters at Djakarta.

Chapter XI

EXPORT PROMOTION

Commercial Publicity—

A weekly "Commercial Information Circular" is issued to the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and important importers/exporters.

Asian African Cultural Night—

On December 20, 1957 an 'Asian African Cultural Night' was held at the Negara Palace, Djakarta. This was arranged by the Indonesian National Preparatory Committee with the co-operation of the various Embassies of the Asian African countries in Djakarta. The money collected on the occasion is proposed to be utilised for defraying the expenses of the Indonesian delegates that would attend the Asian African Women's Conference to be held in Colombo from the 15th February to the 24th February 1958.

The programme included—

- (1) Exhibition of women's dresses,
- (2) Dance and song performances, and
- (3) An exhibition of handicrafts and food from various countries.

About fifty articles mostly handiwork and handloom products out of our show cases, were lent for display on the occasion.

Show-Room—

Goods and samples received from India are exhibited in the show-room attached to the Embassy (Chancery) building and in the show-cases attached to the Information Services of India, building which is located at a different place. Goods displayed during the year 1957 were telephones, binoculars, microscopes, drawing instruments, radios, razor blades, sheet files, hurricane lanterns, nuts, rivets and bolts, steel chairs and table, silver and copper wares, ivory goods, handicrafts, handloom products, textiles, sports goods and chemicals.

As the existing accommodation is not suited for the exhibition of heavier types of engineering goods, attempts are being made for renting an independent show-room in some business locality. It may, however, be added that on account of the acute shortage of accommodation in Djakarta, show-room space in a business locality is not very easy to obtain and the rents are exorbitantly high.

Chapter XII

TARIFFS

The import duties leviable on the most important items, which are of interest to India are furnished below.

A 50 per cent surcharge is at present imposed on the basic duty, quoted below, for all goods.

S. No.	Kinds of goods	Import Surcharge	
		Basic duty ad valorem %	% C & F Value at B.E. rate vide para- graph 58 of the Report
1	Bags, gunny	10	20
2	Bags, tin-ore bags, including rough flex canvas (cloth or canvas for tin-ore bags) for making such bags	12	20
3	Battery for motor-vehicles	20	100
4	Bicycle parts and accessories n.e.s. excluding bicycle frames, frame covers and saddle bags	12	140
5	Bicycle parts without own power, with a frame of higher than 18" n.e.s. loose and in no way assembled into units	12	50
	NOTE—Not including hub gears and bicycle frames. The requirement of loose and in no way assembled into units shall not apply to the units of: hubs, pedals, free-wheels, mud-guards, handlebars with rim brake bars.		
6	Bottles, stopperes, of all kinds	12	100
7	Cambrics—		
	(a) Black cotton cambrics, maximum width 42", maximum 145 threads sq. inch finish	12	50
	(b) Grey unbleached cotton cambrics up to 44"	12	50
	(c) White bleached cotton cambrics upto 36", max. 145 threads sq. inch finish (over 36" up to 44" no construction res- triction) .. .. .	..	50

S. No.	Kinds of goods	Basic duty ad valorem %	% C & F Value at B.E. rate vide para- graph 58 of the Report
8	Canvas (sail cloth), bleached, unbleached or plain with a weight more than 600 gr. per sq. metre	6	50
9	Chemicals, n.e.s. for industrial uses ..	Free	20
10	Cigarette paper, in bobbins or sheets ..	12	50
11	Cloth, hessian (gunny packing cloth) ..	10	20
12	Confectionery of sugar and sweets all kinds ..	20	175
13	Drill/Twill—		
	(a) Dyed cotton drill/twill 36" ..	12	50
	(b) Greys, unbleached cotton drill/twill ..	12	50
	(c) White unbleached cotton drill/twill 28" ..	12	50
	(d) Woven cotton drill/twill max. width 24", max. 120 threads sq. inch finish ..	12	50
14	Drinking glasses, ordinary, 140 cc or more, including glass finger bowls ..	12	100
15	Fans, electric, n.e.s. ..	20	175
16	Files	6	20
17	Films, exposed for cinematographic exhibition (excluding the Blue Print)	20	100
18	Fire hoses of all kinds	6	20
19	Fish salted, dried fish	10	20
20	Fish and edible parts thereof, preserved (also simply salted or smoked or prepared and made with one or other foods) ..	20	175
21	Flash light of all kinds	12	100
22	Flour and flour of cereals or leguminous plants and farina prepared for baby food or kitchen use	12	50
23	Flower, plants, seeds and parts of plants for use in medicines	6	100
24	Fruit juices, unfermented, for the preparation of refreshing drinks	20	175
25	Fruits fresh or preserved	20	175
26	Glass and frame for spectacles n.e.s. ..	12	20
27	Gramophone records	20	140

S. No.	Kinds of goods	Basic duty ad valorem %	% C & F Value at B.E. rate vide para- graph 58 of the Report
28	Hang and lock work (door and window fittings) of base metal or artificial plastic materials such as window frame anchors, bolts, hook and eyes, pad-locks and locks etc.—		
	(a) Of iron and copper and alloys thereof	12	100
	(b) Of nickel and alloys thereof ..	20	100
29	Ink, printing	6	20
30	Instruments employed in teaching physics, chemistry and mechanics for demonstration purposes	Free	20
31	Jeans: cotton, grey, bleached, dyed, printed, etc.	12	50
32	Lamps, ordinary petroleum hang and wall lamps, storm and stable lantern, pressure light lamps etc.	12	100
33	Linseed oil, boiled or raw	6	20
34	Machinery and apparatus for industrial use, n.e.s.	6	20
35	Machinery for household and kitchen use	12	140
36	Microscopes	Free	20
37	Onions	12	175
38	Pharmaceutical preparations ready for direct use (only those approved by the Indonesian Government Pharmaceutical Service)	12	20
39	Plywood packing cases	Free	20
40	Pumps and other equipments for the elevation of liquids	6	20
41	Roof tiles and similar articles	12	100
42	Sauces for seasoning salad, meat, fish etc. and other similar sauces	20	175
43	Sewing machine parts, loose, for assembly or otherwise	6	50
44	Shellac	6	20

S. No.	Kinds of goods	Basic duty ad valorem %	% C & F Value at B.E. rate vide para- graph 58 of the Report
45	Shirtings—		
	(a) Dyed cotton shirting max. 145 threads sq. inch finish, 36",	12	50
	(b) White cotton shirting/cambrics, bleach- ed up to 36" max. 145 threads sq. inch finish—over 36" to 44" no construction restriction		
	(c) Printed cotton shirting, max. 145 threads sq. inch finish—36"		
46	Sports articles and appliances n.e.s.	20	100
47	Spraying apparatus for use in flour growing, combating and destroying insects or para- sites	6	20
48	Telephone switch board installations, whether or not automatic and parts thereof includ- ing telephone apparatus	12	20
49	Tobacco and tobacco stems, prepared or not prepared, not ready for consumption	12	50
50	Toys for children	20	140
51	Voiles—		
	(a) Dyed, printed and white bleached cotton, imitation voiles, max. 140 threads sq. inch finish, 36"	12	50
	(b) Voiles and such like dress articles and ready-made articles for decoration or furnishing clothes etc.	20	140

Chapter XIII

OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING COMMERCE

With a view to expediting the handling of import requirements of industrial enterprises and allied matters, the Monetary Board set up a Foreign Exchange Department Coordinating Body in which are represented the Department of Import Control, the Department of Foreign Trade, the Department of Industry and the Foreign Exchange Department.

Within the frame work of the struggle for the return of West Irian, the Army Chief-of-Staff, as Military Commander of the Land Forces in Indonesia, ordered during the second week of December, 1957 that all Dutch-owned estates and enterprises including banks and trading firms should be taken over immediately by the Area Military Commanders in the name of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. This was being done, it was reported, to prevent the seizing of Dutch enterprises by their Indonesian employees and workers. The Government also decided that concerns that had already been so seized should forthwith be placed under Government control and the management put in the hands of a "Management Board" or "Supervisory Board".



सत्यमेव जयते

Chapter XIV

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The Commercial Secretary was deputed to represent the Government of India in the meeting of the Inland Waterways Sub-Committee of the ECAFE held at Jogjakarta in October—November, 1957. A separate report on the subject has been submitted to the Ministry of Transport and Communications already.



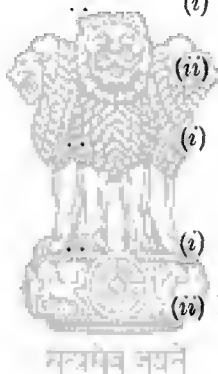
सत्यमेव जयते

Chapter XV

ADMINISTRATION

The strength of the Commercial Section was as follows during the year 1957—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Second Secretary (Commercial) | <p>(i) Till May 1957 Shri P. Vaidyanathan.</p> <p>(ii) From May to 14th July, 1957—<i>Vacant</i>.</p> <p>(iii) From 15th July, 1957—Shri B. R. Abhyankar.</p> |
| (2) Stenographer—1 .. | <p>(i) Till 31-10-1957—<i>Vacant</i>.</p> <p>(ii) From 1st November, 1957—Shri P. K. Nair.</p> |
| (3) Assistant—1 | <p>(i) Till 3rd November, 1957—Shri K. P. Kesavan.</p> <p>(ii) From 30th October, 1957—Shri G. Sukumaran.</p> |
| (4) Clerk—1 | <p>(i) January to December—Shri S. R. Sharma.</p> |
| <p><i>Show-Room</i></p> | |
| (1) Assistant—1 | <p>(i) Till 12th October, 1957—<i>Vacant</i>.</p> <p>(ii) From 13th October 1957—Shri S. C. Jain.</p> |



Chapter XVI APPENDICES

Statistical Returns—

The following appendices are attached—

1. *Appendix A—Table I*—furnishing statistics of value of imports from principal countries during the years 1956 and 1957.
2. *Appendix A—Table II*—furnishing statistics of quantity and value of principal articles imported into Indonesia during the year 1956 and 1957 classified according to principal countries of origin.
3. *Appendix B—Table I*—furnishing statistics of value of exports from Indonesia to principal countries during the years 1956 and 1957.
4. *Appendix B—Table II*—furnishing statistics of quantity and value of principal articles exported from Indonesia during the years 1956 and 1957 classified according to principal countries of destination.
5. *Appendix C*—furnishing statistics of quantity and value of commodities imported into Indonesia from India during the years 1956 and 1957.



APPENDIX 'A'

TABLE I
Imports (By Countries)
 (Value in million Indonesian Rupiahs)

				Year 1956	Year 1957
Total Imports into Indonesia	..	..	..	9,725	9,086
Of which from—					
1. India	..	..	..	185	190
2. U.S.A.	..	..	..	1,609	1,520
3. Japan	..	..	..	1,521	1,371
4. Netherlands	..	..	..	1,038	892
5. Western Germany	..	..	..	873	950
6. U.K.	..	..	..	590	518
7. Hongkong	..	..	..	536	399
8. Burma	..	..	..	512	322
9. Iraq	..	..	..	489	573
10. China	..	..	..	344	308
11. Thailand	..	..	..	310	302
12. Belgium & Luxembourg	..	..	..	271	334
13. Italy	..	..	..	244	198
14. Australia	..	..	..	212	208
15. British East Africa	..	..	..	105	74
16. France	..	..	..	95	145
17. Sweden	..	..	..	95	80
18. Brazil	..	..	..	88	Negligible.
19. Switzerland	..	..	..	78	49
20. Singapore	..	..	..	76	156
21. Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	70	37
22. Australia	..	..	..	48	43
23. Sarawak	..	..	..	43	67
24. Eastern Germany	..	..	..	40	8
25. Norway	..	..	..	31	41
26. U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	3	4
27. Poland	..	..	..	24	20
28. Hungary	..	..	..	27	3
29. Pakistan	..	..	..	9	2
30. Finland	..	..	..	23	32

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II

Imports (By Commodities)

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
I. *Agricultural implements of iron and alloys thereof (including those for horticulture and forestry)—				
(a) Patjols, forks and spades (Stat. 8740)				
Total ..	654	5,294	18	148
Of which from—				
Netherlands ..	8	65	..	..
U.K. ..	534	4,383	..	..
Western Germany ..	106	802	15	117
(b) Others including parts, excluding sickles & choppers. (Stat. 8760)				
Total ..	571	3,988	639	4,310
Of which from—				
Netherlands ..	19	113	65	336
U.K. ..	62	530	33	217
Western Germany ..	464	3,158	460	3,299
Japan ..	16	89	58	270

*Imports of hoes (patjols), forks and picks not allowed from July, 1957.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*
TABLE II—*contd.*
(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2. Biscuits. (Stat. 650)					
Total ..	Tons	406	2,875	187	1,418
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	83	656	65	528
U.K.	..	261	2000	84	685
U.S.A.	..	5	49	19	129
Malaya	..	15	38	..	..
Singapore	..	20	53	..	..
Hongkong	..	20	62	12	40
3. Books and pamphlets (Stat. 11530)					
Total ..	..	..	7,672	..	21,368
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	..	1,366	..	8,399
U.K.	..	..	633	..	1,491
U.S.A.	..	..	989	..	3,852
India ..	..	..	674	..	1,035

Hongkong	..	..	..	1,965	..	3,556
China	..	..	..	..	..	1,800

4. Buttons for clothing and ornamental buttons,
not of precious metal.
(Stat. 11170)

Total	..	..	Tons	300	3,285	163	2,167
Of which from—							
Netherlands	..	..	..	2	47	..	..
U.S.A.	..	..	..	22	410	3	184
Hongkong	..	..	..	250	2,402	113	1,081
Japan	..	..	..	19	259	34	582
Western Germany	..	..	..	1	46	4	138
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	7	88
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	1	58

5. Cables insulated: underground and sea cables
including telephone cables.
(Stat. 9930)

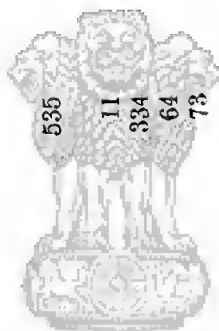
Total	..	..	..	1,349	23,882	2,246	30,974
Of which from:—							
Netherlands	..	..	..	163	3,596	267	4,964
U.K.	..	..	..	94	2,644	71	2,618
Western Germany	..	..	..	1,015	15,096	1,347	20,346
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	..	..	15	155	482	599
Sweden	..	..	..	4	114	12	532
U.S.A.	..	..	..	27	1,130	38	1,229
Japan	..	..	..	3	53	10	375

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
6. Canvas, karcloth, shoe cloth and other fabrics of vegetable textile fibres. (Stat. 5800)				
Total
Of which from—				
India
Netherlands
Belgium & Luxemburg
U.S.A.
Hongkong
Japan
China
7. Chemicals:				
(a) Calcium Carbide				
(Stat. 2630)				
Total
Of which from—				
Netherlands
Western Germany



Belgium & Luxemburg	281	401	190	275
Czechoslovakia	212	312	..	..
Sweden	360	519	..	..
Poland	108	144	..	..
Union of South Africa	1,426	1,739	6,079	7,499
China	188	214

(b) Caustic Soda

(Stat. 2410)

Total	..	15,484	24,091	27,347
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Of which from—

Netherlands	..	115	48	59
U.K.	..	11,630	10,924	12,884
Belgium & Luxemburg	..	56
U.S.A.	..	3,752	11,700	12,762
Western Germany	..	..	788	886
China	..	..	72	87
Japan	..	..	402	484
Hongkong	107	116

(c) Ammonia, liquified anhydrous

(Stat. 9260)

Total	..	1,408	1,354	6,628
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Of which from—

Netherlands	..	542	659	3,753
U.K.	..	769	649	2,487
Western Germany	..	24	31	269
U.S.A.	..	73	7	32
Japan	..	..	4	58

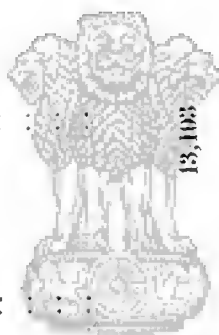
APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(d) Formic acid (Stat. 2390)					
Total	Tons	2,847	6,719	3,716	9,492
Of which from—					
Netherlands .. ..	..	1,821	4,400	2,512	6,678
Western Germany .. ..	..	844	1,984	984	2,511
Belgium & Luxemburg .. ..	..	86	208	..	..
Italy .. ..	..	25	69	..	..
Singapore .. ..	..	60	73	167	234
8. Cinematographic (motion picture) films: sound films.					
(a) Stripwidth more than 35 mm. (Stat. 11480)					
Total .. ..	..	..	10,032	..	9,347
Of which from—					
U.S.A. .. ..	..	..	3,317	..	3,151
India .. ..	..	..	1,609	..	1,753
Hongkong .. ..	..	..	755	..	1,257
U.K. .. ..	..	..	323	..	747

Italy ..	..	..	..	218	..	..	150
U.S.S.R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Egypt ..	..	..	..	294	..	..	78
Pakistan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Singapore ..	..	..	..	898	..	..	963
Philippines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	721
(b) Others							
(Stat. 11490)							
Total ..	..	..	..	286	..	..	1,231
Of which from—							
U.K. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
U.S.A. ..	..	..	..	218	..	..	403
India ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455
Pakistan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
9. Coal							
(Stat. 6220)							
Total ..	..	..	..	20,001	37,331	16,219	
Of which from—							
U.S.A. ..	..	..	..	19,998	37,196	16,127	
10. Combs—							
(Stat. 11155)							
Total	318	73	333	
Of which from—							
Western Germany	228	..	121	
Hongkong	443	
China	101	45	124	



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Tons

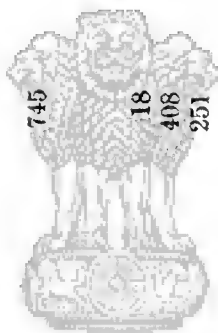
1,000 Nos.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
11. Cosmetics					
(Stat. 3440)					
Total ..	..	745	4,881	224	1,936
Of which from—					
Netherlands	Tons				
U.K.	..	18	229	15	99
Hongkong	..	408	2,994	163	1,388
U.S.A.	..	251	1,026	9	43
	..	27	306	30	317
12. *Cycles and parts thereof—					
(a) Cycles, not motorised					
(Stat. 10350)					
Total ..	..	38	12,306	1	433
Of which from—	1,000 Nos.				
Netherlands	..	19	6,081	..	..
U.K.	..	17	5,446	..	..
Western Germany	..	2	653	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	1	405



(b) Parts of cycles not motorised
(Stat. 10360)

Total	Tons	10,970	95,099	9,262	69,195
Of which from—								
Netherlands	1,158	11,164	728	6,097
U.K.	2,168	30,854	550	7,652
Western Germany	3,077	24,596	4,161	29,107
France	118	1,224	73	780
Italy	131	1,044	477	3,794
Japan	4,273	25,812	3,103	20,396
China	61	392
Hungary	6	51	34	286
Czechoslovakia	31	408

13. Dentrifices (Stat. 3450)

Total	Tons	7	93	0.2	4
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Of which from Netherlands

14. Electric bulbs for bicycle lamps and torches. (Stat. 9850)

Total	..	..	..	1,000 Nos.	28,924	3,193	2,664	309
Of which from—								
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	2,109	631	..	..
Western Germany	..	..	..	..	1,841	608	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	..	24,514	1,871	2,543	243
Japan	..	..	..	..	174	54	..	..

*Imports of bicycles over 17" high (frame) and bicycles chain covers (oil baths) of all kinds not allowed from July, 1957.



APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*
TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)					
	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
15. Electric bulbs, tubes and are lamps for ordinary in and outdoor use. (Stat. 9870)—					
Total	1000 Nos.	2,681	6,945	2,420	6,196
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	1,048	4,251	703	2,879
U.K.	..	28	159	17	92
Western Germany	..	217	314	771	1,053
Hungary	..	280	201	198	173
U.S.A.	..	146	919	94	331
Japan	..	886	794	509	1,299
Hongkong	..	8	55	10	66
China	81	141
16. Electric Dynamos, motors, and rotary converters n.e.s. (Stat. 9790)—					
Total	24,365	..	22,727
Of which from—					
Netherlands	5,316	..	3,010
U.K.	1,706	..	1,889
Western Germany	4,846	..	7,671
U.S.A.	9,451	..	6,269

Eastern Germany	..	..	144	..	285
France	..	..	130	..	1,239
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	..	352	..	310
Austria	..	..	458	..	363
Switzerland	..	..	772	..	496
Japan	..	..	116	..	698
17. *Electric batteries dry for torches and cycle lamps (Stat. 9810)	..	..	19,179	1,229	579
Total	..	1,000 Nos.	8,643	..	..
Of which from--	..	..	..	..	..
U.K.	..	..	54	..	..
U.S.A.	..	..	70	..	..
Malaya	..	..	730	..	..
Penang	..	..	79	..	..
Singapore	..	..	3,088	407	251
Hongkong	..	..	15,093	789	286
18. Electric accumulators, with one or more cells weighing not more than 10 and 20 kgs. respectively. (Stat. 9830)	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	2,432	636	4,760
Of which from--	..	Tons	18,047	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	207	28	204
U. K.	..	..	139	30	270
Western Germany	..	..	1,156	448	2,913
U.S.A.	..	..	586	89	1,095
Japan	..	..	127	10	64
Australia	..	..	104	4	45

*Import of dry batteries for flash lamps not allowed from July, 1959.

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

TABLE II—contd.

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

		Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
19. *Fish simply salted or dried, not in air-tight containers. (Stat. 390)—						
Total	28,228	63,985	26,324	60,994
Of which from—						
Thailand	19,424	41,015	16,483	34,926
Malays	1,524	4,086	1,225	3,192
Singapore	3,546	7,787	4,043	10,500
Hongkong	3,107	8,772	3,406	8,887
China	142	244	565	1,150
20. Fish preserved in airtight containers: Canned sardines. (Stat. 440)—						
Total	4,970	14,121	1,667	4,596
Of which from—						
Netherlands	197	616	63	194
U.S.A.	19	74	20	101
Japan	4,716	13,276	1,578	4,262
Denmark	12	37	..	..



21. Fountain pens, stylos. (Stat. 11370)—

Total	..	..	..	1000 Dozs.	35	758	72	809
Of which from—								
Western Germany	..	..	..	"	7	165	22	324
U.S.A.	..	..	..	"	0.5	184	0.1	65
Hongkong	..	..	..	"	8	75	5	47
Japan	..	..	..	"	18	229	45	337

22. Fruits & nuts, preserved or prepared in water. (Stat. 820)—

Total	..	..	..	Tons	1,177	3,115	533	1,657
Of which from—								
Netherlands	..	..	..	"	8	45	..	..
U.S.A.	..	..	..	"	91	433	159	674
Union of S. Africa..	..	..	..	"	787	1,872	202	517
Hongkong	..	..	..	"	166	429	85	179
Australia	..	..	..	"	64	209	23	94
China	..	..	..	"	53	187	58	157

23. Furniture, wooden and parts thereof—
(Stat. 3270)—

Total	..	..	..	Tons	81	626	104	1,036
Of which from—								
Western Germany	..	..	..	"	18	124	17	110
U.S.A.	..	..	..	"	8	76	14	174
Malaya	..	..	..	"	40	309	31	255
Singapore	..	..	..	"	8	67	16	86
U. K.	..	..	..	"	..	..	19	203
Hongkong	..	..	..	"	..	..	4	155

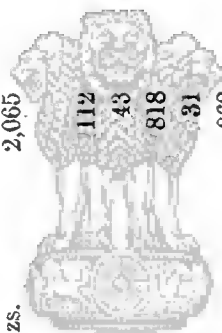
*Excluding smoked fish, pehie and kiamhie, salt cod and stock-fish, salted salmon, mackerel, anchovy, herring and such like.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
24. Glassware: Bottles of common unworked glass: beer, wine, lemonade bottles— (Stat. 7070)					
Total	2,065	12,292	1,772	10,520
Of which from—					
Netherlands	112	773	95	690
U. K.	43	144	80	291
Western Germany	818	6,384	616	4,836
Czechoslovakia	31	165	..	..
Singapore	662	3,873	802	3,685
Hongkong	88	356	38	139
Japan	41	276	40	364
25. Gums and resins— (Excluding pine resins) (Stat. 10720)					
Total	236	1,767	770	6,246
Of which from—					
India	75	637	627	4,708
Netherlands	37	280	10	100



Western Germany	..	..	18	146	7	93
U.S.A.	..	..	32	105	35	104
U.K.	..	..	9	290	22	618
Egypt	55	264	18	83
Sudan	34	152

26. Gunny bags—

(Stat. 6170)

Total	15,956	56,201	13,168	48,285
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Of which from—

India	15,549	54,911	12,529	46,224
Perang	43	86	39	78
Singapore	362	1,198	570	1,917

27. Handkerchiefs, other than of silk and artificial silk.—

(Stat. 6020)

Total	334	3,403	5	30
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Of which from—

U. K.	60	1,636
Czechoslovakia	4	78
Singapore	6	145
Hongkong	7	48
China	12	99
Japan	..	..	239	1,354	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3	41



APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

TABLE II—contd.

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiah¹)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
28. Hardware and mountings of iron and alloys thereof—				
Locks, padlocks and parts thereof—				
(Stat. 8580)				
Total	661	7,543	682	7,835
Of which from—				
Netherlands	51	811	32	481
U. K.	56	962	88	1,544
Western Germany	356	3,634	334	3,251
Hungary	12	102	5	57
Czechoslovakia	14	196	..	..
Hongkong	56	510	107	922
Japan	103	1,083	34	418
China .. ..	..	..	59	703
(b) Others—				
(Stat. 8590)				
Total	1,103	6,598	1,308	7,328
Of which from—				
Netherlands	78	759	54	548
Western Germany	93	3,446	559	3,326

Japan	..	..	..	86	1,769	630	2,928
China	..	..	..	..	..	22	77

29. Household utensils—

(a) Frying pans, cooking pots and stew pans
of aluminium & alloys thereof—

(Stat. 8940)

Total	..	..	..	58	3,644	1	127
Of which from—							
Hongkong	..	..	..	53	2,841	0.7	31
Japan	..	..	..	4	592	..	..
U.S.A.	..	..	..	0.01	118	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	0.1	44	..	..
U. K.	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	52

(b) Water kettles of aluminium and alloys
thereof—

(Stat. 8960).

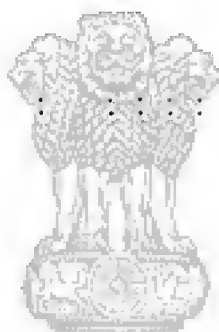
Total	..	..	..	10	939	6.4	535
Of which from—							
U. K.	..	..	..	1	108	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	5	385	4.6	321
Hongkong	..	..	..	3	366	0.9	152
Malaya	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	62

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
30. Instruments for the measurement, registration and check of electric energy— (Stat. 10041)				
Total .. ..	..	6,740	..	5,214
Of which from—				
Netherlands .. ..	..	1,426	..	812
U. K. .. ..	..	226	..	344
Western Germany .. ..	..	1,541	..	1,881
Switzerland .. ..	..	1,374	..	968
U.S.A. .. ..	..	1,007	..	787
Japan .. ..	..	230	..	197
31. Jewellery, articles intended for adornment or for personal use, fancy articles and ornaments— (Stat. 9300)				
Total	238	4,406	118	1,831
Of which from—				
Netherlands	10	155	9	188
U. K.	0.4	83	1	36



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Western Germany	52	428	23	180
Austria	23	650	19	592
Hongkong	28	639	12	312
China	8	66
Japan	..	..	69	813	42	375

32. Machinery, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof—

(a) Ball roller and similar bearing and parts—
(Stat. 9760)

Total	..	..	..	15,146	..	16,265
Of which from—						
Netherlands	..	..	..	735	..	836
U. K.	..	..	..	1,541	..	1,854
Western Germany	..	..	..	2,336	..	2,133
Sweden	..	..	..	4,296	..	2,275
U.S.A.	..	..	..	5,722	..	7,520
Japan	..	..	..	180	..	517

32. (b) Machinery and apparatus for working hard materials (metals, stone, glass, wood, bone, celluloid etc.)

(i) Exclusively mechanically driven—
(Stat. 9560)—

Total	..	..	7,019	44,378	6,727	40,170
Of which from —						
Netherlands	..	..	643	3,479	343	2,925
U. K.	..	..	574	5,018	763	6,312
Western Germany	..	..	2,381	17,594	2,348	13,208

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
32. Machines, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof—<i>contd.</i>				
(b) (i)—<i>contd.</i>				
France ..	160	214	296	1,778
Belgium & Luxembourg ..	65	1,243	23	1,047
Czechoslovakia ..	73	2,214	65	1,751
Denmark ..	56	230	24	1,172
Sweden ..	368	930	262	1,069
U.S.A. ..	1,807	6,827	2,188	6,613
Ceylon ..	..	..	7	212
China ..	2	87	12	128
Japan ..	178	1,147	53	349
(ii) Others—				
(Stat. 9570)				
Total ..	..	1,816	..	1,503
Of which from—				
etherlands ..	..	112	..	151
.. ..	..	137	..	209

(b) (i)—*contd.*



No.

Western Germany	..	..	1,336	..	944
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	58
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	32
Japan	..	..	140	..	68

32. (c) Pumps and other apparatus for the elevation and transfusion of liquids—

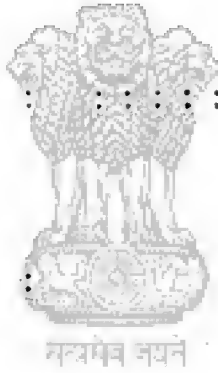
(Stat. 9480)					
Total	..	..	46,234	2,610	54,134
Of which from—		Tons			
India	..	..	..	6	55
Netherlands	..	..	19,681	932	12,211
U. K.	..	..	7,679	387	11,017
Czechoslovakia	..	..	454	..	..
Western Germany	..	..	4,410	188	3,518
Austria	..	..	928	149	965
U.S.A.	..	..	10,871	804	23,986
France	..	..	467	32	527
Japan	..	..	286	61	670
Australia	..	..	142	11	138

(d) Taps, cocks and valves of all kinds and apparatus for regulating the passage of gases, vapours and fluids through conduits—

(Stat. 9730)					
Total	..	..	12,106	..	27,407
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	..	2,517	..	3,950
U.K.	..	..	5,519	..	11,602
Western Germany	..	..	835	..	751
U.S.A.	..	..	2,698	..	10,636

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

		(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)			
		Year 1956		Year 1957	
Unit		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
32. (d)(ii) Of copper and alloys thereof—					
(Stat. 9740)					
Total	..	..	4,610	..	5,928
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	..	1,094	..	703
U. K.	..	..	211	..	484
Western Germany	..	..	809	..	510
Italy	..	..	1,872	..	2,845
U. S. A.	..	..	355	..	956
(e) Sewing machines, ordinary including those driven by electricity—					
(Stat. 9540)					
Total	..	..	69,452	140	43,995
Of which from—					
U. K.	..	13	7,402	4	3,498
Western Germany	..	7	4,421	0.03	..
China	..	9	2,203	26	5,864
Japan	..	178	54,583	109	..
Italy	..	0.3	222	0.6	..
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	0.6	..



(f) Textile Machinery & apparatus—

(Stat. 9530)

Total	..	..	Tons	6,050	69,939	3,712	..
Of which from—							
Netherlands	..	..	..	76	1,898	43	980
U. K.	..	..	..	306	4,738	82	1,964
Western Germany	..	..	..	852	18,454	540	..
Japan	..	..	..	4,069	32,194	2,816	23,601
U.S.A.	..	..	..	34	1,657	4	310
Hongkong	..	..	..	520	6,981	73	830
Switzerland	..	..	..	99	2,710	94	2,637
Italy	..	..	..	10	338	12	291
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	81	842	3	90
China	..	..	..	..	..	44	310
33. *Matches ordinary, wooden, in boxes—							
Total	..	..	1,000 Gross Boxes	2,995	27,235	22	177
Of which from—							
Sweden	..	..	..	2,114	20,100	4	45
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	355	3,217	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	193	1,548	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	215	1,504	17	116
34. Mosquito netting and tulle—							
(Stat. 5300)							
Total	..	..	1,000 metres	1,025	5,061	264	523
Of which from—							
Netherlands	37	244
France	552	3,845
Japan	342	597	236	38

*Imports not allowed from July, 1957.

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APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*
TABLE II—*contd.*

		(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)			
		Year 1956		Year 1957	
Unit		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
35. Oils and Fats—					
<i>(a) Essential oils, natural—</i>					
(Stat. 3350)					
Total	..	124	6,437	82	3,973
Of which from—					
India	..	0.3	64	..	..
Netherlands	..	68	4,197	44	2,655
U. K.	..	15	1,261	6	398
Western Germany	..	12	339	14	244
France	..	2	41	0.3	32
U.S.A.	..	15	185	6	73
Hongkong	..	5	89	2	79
China	..	5	118	6	245
Japan	..	1	75	3	218
<i>(b) Hydrogenated Oils & Fats—</i>					
(Stat. 2050)					
Total	..	17	139	22	159
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	17	139	21	156
<i>(c) Linseed Oil, raw—</i>					
(Stat. 1930)					
Total	..	170	731	391	1,626
Of which from—					
India	..	149	650	121	498

Netherlands	..	..	..	19	76	189	772
U.K.	..	..	..	..	..	81	355
(d) Linseed Oil, boiled— (Stat. 1990)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	288	1,318	573	2,637
Of which from—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	152	708	61	270
Netherlands	..	..	..	97	454	448	2,061
U. K.	..	..	..	9	40	9	41
China	..	..	..	20	88	54	260
(e) Drying oils— (Stat. 2010)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	1,001	4,786	1,436	6,955
Of which from—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	675	3,029	712	3,286
Netherlands	..	..	..	314	1,702	412	2,143
U. K.	..	..	..	12	55	288	1,397
36. *Paints, varnish, etc.— (a) Zinc white, not prepared— (Stat. 3140)	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Total	..	..	..	1,627	5,227	2,272	7,469
Of which from—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	349	1,093	306	988
Western Germany	..	..	..	842	2,343	1,310	3,749
Belgium and Luxembourg	..	..	..	110	361	148	478
U.S.A.	..	..	..	194	1,014	291	1,555
Australia	..	..	..	118	362	51	161

*Imports of manufactured paints for building and machinery (excluding ship's skin paints and spray paints) not allowed from July, 1957.

(d) Mastics— (Stat. 3270)									
Total	..	..	Tons	308	1,638	369	1,340		
Of which from—									
Netherlands	..	..	..	92	274	57	100		
U. K.	..	..	..	12	94	90	253		
U.S.A.	..	..	..	188	1,168	53	..		
Australia..	..	..	..	8	79	18	..		
India ..	..	..	..	..	..	86	231		
37. Paper and boards—									
(a) Cardboard : strawboard— (Stat. 4060)									
Total	..	..	Tons	3,147	3,739	3,728	4,387		
Of which from—									
Netherlands	..	..	..	2,837	3,400	3,623	4,292		
Japan ..	..	..	..	249	247	..	..
China ..	..	..	..	..	..	104	90		
(b) Cardboard: Others— (Stat. 4070)									
Total	..	..	Tons	1,736	4,252	3,480	6,612		
Of which from—									
Netherlands	..	..	..	325	815	2,138	3,131		
Norway ..	..	..	..	150	385	214	522		
Sweden	..	..	..	727	1,738	571	1,492		
Finland	..	..	..	136	354	168	443		
Japan ..	..	..	..	153	307	76	181		
Western Germany	..	..	..	68	232	130	320		
Austria	..	..	..	64	153	16	41		
China ..	..	..	..	..	..	115	254		

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)					
Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957		Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
37. (c) Writing paper, without wood-fibre, in sheets—					
(Stat. 4130)					
Total	..	10,957	36,957	25,422	83,495
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	897	2,992	925	3,140
Austria	..	2,346	7,714	5,215	16,989
Norway	..	3,214	10,835	6,190	21,101
Sweden	..	1,379	4,615	4,980	16,313
Western Germany	..	302	986	741	2,396
China	..	189	537	1,184	3,567
Japan	..	1,567	4,475	5,724	17,692
38. Petroleum and Products—					
(a) Crude Petroleum—					
(Stat. 6270)					
Total	..	3,036	483,871	3,870	626,880
Of which from—					
Iraq	..	2,972	474,718	3,446	565,664
Serawak	..	64	9,153	10	1,437
Kuwait	22	3,991

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiah)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
40. Plants, seeds, etc. mainly for medicines and perfumery— (Stat. 10690)					
Total .. ..	..	..	11,094	1,172	5,616
Of which from—					
India	Tons	4,262	266	92	209
Hongkong .. ..	..	117	4,321	318	2,396
China .. ..	..	716	5,419	721	2,428
41. Plywood packing cases— (Stat. 3890)					
Total .. ..	..	490	10,464	573	12,000
Of which from—	1000 Nos.				
Netherlands .. ..	..	169	5,945	188	5,410
U.K. .. ..	..	40	1,044	134	3,135
Sweden .. ..	..	4	70	6	259
Finland .. ..	..	276	3,403	239	2,974

Western Germany	..	..	..	..	..	85
China ..	..	..	..	..	Not available	130
42. Printing ink— (Stat. 3200)						
Total ..	..	..	..	881	10,463	8,364
Of which from—						
India ..	..	..	..	16	110	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	437	6,118	6,332
Denmark	..	..	..	33	253	56
U.S.A. ..	..	..	..	46	248	131
Japan ..	..	..	..	67	671	411
Western Germany	..	..	..	..	..	563
U. K. ..	..	..	..	..	..	855
43. Raincoats and capes— (Stat. 5885)						
Total ..	..	..	..	304	6,058	1,664
Of which from—						
Netherlands	..	..	..	2	169	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	298	5,804	1,599
Japan ..	..	..	..	4	65	..
44. Roofing tiles— (Stat. 6570)						
Total ..	..	..	..	42	54	94
Of which from—						
India ..	..	..	..	17	40	94

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

TABLE II—contd.

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
45. *Ropes, cables, cord, sail twine and pack-thread— Stat. 5640)					
Total	Tons	1,824	10,548	1,858	7,347
Of which from—					
Netherlands	..	312	4,786	200	1,912
U.K.	..	15	191	3	45
France	..	55	280	8	50
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	97	649	61	384
U.S.A.	..	17	146	12	116
India	..	1,124	3,165	1,467	3,992
China	..	23	180	25	307
Philippines	..	154	830	51	306
46. Rubber tyres for motor cars— (Stat. 3600)					
Total	1000 Nos.	254	91,740	134	48,157
Of which from—					
India	..	0.8	355	..	..
Netherlands	..	7	2,304	7	2,312

U.K.	..	..	80	30,810	49	15,926
Western Germany	..	..	29	9,285	10	3,782
U.S.A.	..	..	56	21,881	26	10,449
Japan	..	..	47	16,373	24	9,241
France	..	..	6	2,510	4	1,645
Italy	..	..	9	2,365	9	205,3
Czechoslovakia	..	..	5	1,132	4	1,071

47. Salt including denatured salt other than rock salt and table salt—
(Stat. 6570)

Total	124,056	16,439	114,811	18,211
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Of which from—

India	30,158	7,735
Egypt	40,694	1,061	16,641	454
Pakistan	11,010	2,854
Siam	..	..	72,350	12,519	26,730	3,536
Indo-China	..	..	..	..	41,266	6,479

48. Soaps, toilet (including shaving soaps and creams)—

(Stat. 3460)

Total	..	..	103	980	52	467
Of which from—						
Netherlands	..	..	21	181	33	268
U. K.	..	..	24	198	12	110
U.S.A.	..	..	53	515	4	59

*Import of manila and sisal ropes not allowed from July, 1957.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
49. Sports goods— (Stat. 11360)				
Total	7,679
Of which from—				
India	58
Netherlands	94
U.K.	6,735
U.S.A.	419
Hongkong	234
Japan	139
50. Textiles—				
(a) Bleached cotton fabrics— (Stat. 5370-5390)				
Total	506,073
Of which from—				
India	69,961

Netherlands	..	..	27,858	80,310	25,156	77,166
U.K. ..	..	..	664	1,850	468	1,748
Hungary	..	..	338	1,518	..	..
Czechoslovakia	..	..	496	1,094	183	370
Poland ..	..	..	1,058	2,154	2,126	4,260
U.S.A. ..	..	..	750	3,458	141	634
Hongkong	..	..	1,890	3,640	11,675	24,298
China ..	..	..	29,105	57,919	31,934	67,153
Japan ..	..	..	75,081	176,193	104,050	259,481

(b) Dyed, printed and woven coloured cotton fabrics—

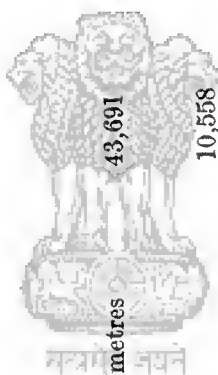
(Stat. 5410-5430-5450)

Total ..	..	1000 Metres	278,495	658,747	221,984	512,219
Of which from—						
India ..	..	..	18,116	31,580	8,928	16,494
Netherlands	..	..	9,650	29,077	3,612	10,714
U. K. ..	..	..	2,308	10,300	1,686	8,373
Western Germany	..	..	1,321	4,319	1,180	4,600
Italy ..	..	..	278	1,190	151	584
Hungary	..	..	8,906	16,426	319	719
Czechoslovakia	..	..	7,782	20,065	1,842	5,560
Poland	..	..	6,855	12,899	3,295	6,912
Mexico ..	..	..	2,213	6,785	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	67,621	153,968	82,705	179,973
China ..	..	..	49,323	100,560	61,593	131,753
Japan ..	..	..	91,664	214,016	51,638	126,188
U.S.A. ..	..	..	10,818	52,961	2,540	13,858
Yugoslavia	..	..	426	1,064	1,030	2,677

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

		Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957		
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
50. (c) Unbleached cotton fabrics— (Stat. 5310-5350)							
Total	1000 metres	43,691	84,002	29,652	47,665
Of which from—							
India	"	10,558	17,003	15,664	20,039
Netherlands	"	680	1,524	14	44
U. K.	"	99	209	..	..
Italy	"	11	61	..	..
Poland	"	1,183	2,237	521	990
Bulgaria	"	31	74	30	62
U.S.A.	"	527	1,129	..	..
Singapore	"	370	574	196	239
Hongkong	"	2,161	4,345	571	1,195
China	"	25,870	52,237	11,000	21,785
Japan	"	2,198	4,599	1,629	3,277



50*(d) Fabrics of artificial textile fibres whether or not mixed with other textile fibres.

except silk fibres

(Stat. 5060)

Total	Tons (net)	15,567	386,478	7,880	199,937
Of which from—
Netherlands	175	9,490	60	3,951
U. K.	704	23,394	77	2,760
Western Germany	793	30,432	137	5,985
Italy	42	1,607	93	3,135
Hungary	105	3,092	2	39
Czechoslovakia	184	3,647	131	2,460
Switzerland	56	2,286	1	74
Poland	120	3,437	181	5,308
U.S.A.	647	24,234	173	8,716
Singapore	42	1,039	138	3,165
Hongkong	76	2,052	35	825
Japan	12,498	280,667	6,791	161,662
India	3	57

51. Thread, sewing, cotton.—

(Stat. 4870-4905)

Total	Tons	14,85	35,916	951	27,643
Of which from—
Netherlands	47	1,500	20	718
U. K.	493	17,540	485	19,227
France	37	1,873	3	150
Italy	520	9,394	288	5,494
China	286	3,499	146	1,917

*Excluding clothing fabrics of velvet and plus, lace embroidery trimmings, lace fabrics and such like, ribbons, tape and laces.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit		Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
52. Tobacco unmanufactured					
(Stat. 1730)					
Total	14,463	8,636	98,727
Of which from—					
India	4,346	2,826	5,921
U.S.A.	7,873	5,238	89,912
British East Africa	446	..	..
China	1,729	575	2,894
53. Wire insulated for electricity—					
Of copper and alloys thereof.					
(Stat. 9960)					
Total	13,263	..	11,974
Of which from—					
Netherlands	4,782	..	3,158
U. K.	412	..	977
Western Germany	5,115	..	3,974
Belgium & Luxembourg	258	..	326
Italy	110	..	243
U.S.A.	869	..	754
Japan	1,574	..	2,243

54. Wire netting and mesh of iron and alloys thereof (Stat. 8490)

Total	Tons	..	1,184	4,976	1,404	5,937
Of which from—									
Netherlands	563	2,401	434	1,852
Western Germany	290	1,158	442	1,756
Belgium & Luxemburg	127	471
China	45	175	102	413
Japan	120	401	128	600
U. K.	97	412	50	123
U.S.A.	53	356	10	123

55. Wire nails (tacks) and spikes of iron and alloys thereof— (Stat. 8510)

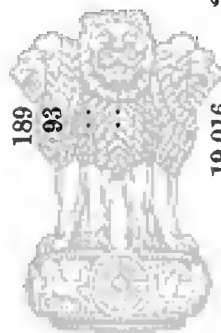
Total	Tons	..	20,544	39,780	22,940	48,268
Of which from—									
Netherlands	3,419	6,549	4,103	8,444
Western Germany	2,536	6,448	6,229	12,956
Belgium & Luxemburg	1,108	2,150	2,621	5,293
Hongkong	1,998	3,504	456	1,018
China	6,862	11,666	1,112	2,254
Japan	3,915	7,417	2,127	5,123
U. K.	40	102	207	488
Hungary	72	149	..	..
Czechoslovakia	181	345	635	1,231
Sweden	50	252	37	197

APPENDIX 'A'—*conold.*

TABLE II—*conold.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
55—were nails (tacks) and spikes or iron and thereof— <i>conold.</i>				
Poland
U.S.A.
Yugoslavia
Australia
56. Weaving yarns of cotton (Stat. 4810-4860)				
Total
Of which from—				
<i>India</i>
Netherlands
U. K.
Belgium & Luxemburg
Egypt
Pakistan
Hongkong
China
Japan



APPENDIX 'B'

TABLE I

Exports (by Countries)

(Value in million Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Year 1956		Year 1957	
Total Exports from Indonesia	10,055	11,052
Of which to—				
1. India	30	63
2. Singapore	2,159	2,940
3. Netherlands	1,956	1,854
4. U.S.A.	1,611	1,684
5. U. K.	895	805
6. Japan	840	457
7. Western Germany	405	462
8. Australia	359	480
9. Philippines	194	306
10. Penang	169	198
11. Italy	134	170
12. China	134	299
13. Poland	127	10
14. Thailand	108	121
15. Malaya	90	105

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*TABLE I—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

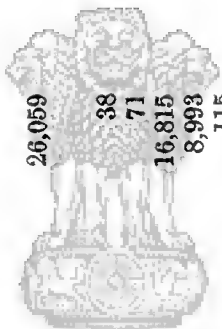
					Year 1956	Year 1957
16. France	..	..	..	..	78	62
17. Belgium & Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	75	89
18. Indo-China	..	..	..	..	71	66
19. Denmark	..	..	..	..	68	28
20. New Zealand	..	..	..	..	53	52
21. Hongkong	..	..	..	..	38	195
22. Norway	..	..	..	..	23	25
23. Sweden	..	..	..	..	19	38
24. Union of South Africa	..	..	..	..	22	18
25. Ceylon	..	..	..	..	22	34
26. U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	0.1	84
27. Egypt	..	..	..	..	15	34
28. Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	17

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*

TABLE II

Exports (By Commodities)

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
					
सत्यमेव जयते					
1. Betel Nuts					
(Stat. 3610)					
Total	26,059	39,986	23,594	43,568
Of which to—					
INDIA	38	110	..	..
U.K.	71	81	..	..
Penang	16,815	25,328	17,434	33,771
Singapore	8,993	13,294	6,019	9,605
Hongkong	115	129	131	187
China	28	44	..	..
2. Canes and Rattan—					
(a) Rattan, unworked—					
(Stat. 3950)					
Total	29,188	34,906	31,789	37,389
Of which to—					
Netherlands	3,428	5,819	3,306	6,527
U.K.	446	760	872	1,346
Western Germany	3,412	5,046	2,160	3,297

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*
TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2 (a) Rattan unworked—<i>contd.</i>				
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	535	377	428
Singapore	..	10,071	10,143	11,641
Hongkong	..	9,614	12,905	10,301
France	377	584	1,055
Italy	298	393	592
Denmark	..	257	255	485
U.S.A.	196	72	235
(b) Pithcane—				
(Stat. 3960)				
Total	754	859	842
Of which to—				
Hongkong	..	719	832	821
3. Coffee, shelled—				
(Stat. 740-780)				
Total	57,373	50,957	333,514
Of which to—				
Netherlands	..	6,955	7,855	55,026
U.K.	7,858	7,402	43,961
France	1,007	2,523	16,664

Belgium & Luxemburg	..	1,855	11,222	1,239	7,563
Italy .. ..	..	11,174	70,493	14,861	92,591
Trieste .. ..	..	3,344	22,303	1,601	10,695
Denmark .. ..	..	1,822	13,710	1,580	11,873
U.S.A. .. ..	..	1,210	7,540	395	2,624
Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia	..	228	1,371	258	1,620
Penang .. ..	..	927	4,705	481	2,897
Singapore .. ..	..	18,850	97,412	10,072	61,851
Hongkong .. ..	..	235	1,120	61	600
China .. ..	..	330	3,039	752	7,899
Japan .. ..	..	901	8,622	580	5,615
Western Germany	..	75	804	230	2,614
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	..	..	176	1,834
Egypt .. ..	..	82	595	363	2,909
Norway .. ..	..	69	589	316	3,138
4. Copra (Stat. 1290)—					
Total .. ..	..	260,438	441,924	289,823	433,150
Of which to :					
Netherlands .. ..	..	40,080	67,663	24,190	35,567
Western Germany ..	..	20,264	33,992	50,585	74,927
France .. ..	..	11,938	19,630	..	..
Denmark .. ..	..	20,304	36,179	1,524	2,463
Penang .. ..	..	25,799	35,028	28,852	40,919
Singapore .. ..	..	61,945	90,186	146,398	214,181
China .. ..	..	36,993	70,167	2,866	5,672
Japan .. ..	..	32,954	72,154	12,161	25,786
Belgium & Luxemburg	..	2,540	4,197	772	1,168
U. K. .. ..	..	..	..	863	1,434
Norway .. ..	..	3,048	4,961	1,016	1,312
Sweden .. ..	..	3,556	5,980	20,596	29,722

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

		Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Unit					
5. Essential Oils: Citronella Oil (Stat. 1630)					
Total	.. ..	412	14,195	614	13,521
Of which to:					
India	.. ..	16	572	6	171
Netherlands	.. ..	122	3,709	88	1,993
France	.. ..	86	3,449	305	6,305
Italy	.. ..	28	825	34	725
Japan	.. ..	123	4,285	74	2,035
U.K.	.. ..	3	114	44	907
U.S.A.	.. ..	4	130	32	771
Western Germany	.. ..	9	380	26	512
6. Fibres of hard cordage and waste thereof:					
(a) Agave, of all kinds (Agave siselana, agave cantala).					
Total	.. ..	31,762	65,736	26,736	46,805
Of which to:					
Netherlands	.. ..	2,382	4,538	2,760	4,557

Western Germany ..	..	..	2,505	5,207	2,643	4,622
Belgium & Luxemburg ..	..	..	740	1,491	1,771	3,242
Sweden ..	..	..	684	1,306	393	653
U.S.A. ..	..	..	7,600	13,478	5,783	7,805
Turkey ..	..	..	325	894	96	228
China ..	..	..	2,093	6,353	1,573	3,744
Japan ..	..	..	9,038	18,688	4,179	7,742
Australia ..	..	..	4,676	9,987	5,781	11,149
New Zealand ..	..	..	393	800	632	1,226
(b) Manila—hemp. (Stat. 2452)						
Total ..	..	..	1,774	7,387	504	2,495
Of which to :						
Netherlands ..	..	..	31	116	17	86
U. K. ..	..	..	250	1,088	177	874
U. S. A. ..	..	..	1,108	4,609	311	1,534
Japan ..	..	..	381	1,554	..	..
7. Gums and Resins :						
(a) Copal, melengkot (Stat. 3790)						
Total ..	..	..	2,318	8,994	2,185	8,902
Of which to :						
France ..	..	..	594	2,282	527	2,137
Italy ..	..	..	379	1,431	312	1,283
U. K. ..	..	..	275	994	275	1,079
Western Germany ..	..	..	197	668	208	776
U. S. A. ..	..	..	63	230	93	304
Australia ..	..	..	59	348	65	386

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*
TABLE II—*contd.*

		(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)			
		Year 1956		Year 1957	
Unit		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
7. (b) Copal, loba. (Stat. 3800)—					
Total ..	..	1,872	10,823	1,968	10,278
Of which to:					
Netherlands ..	..	81	322	107	443
U. S. A. ..	..	234	1,321	379	1,899
Japan ..	..	1,311	8,070	736	4,210
Singapore ..	..	..	..	268	1,391
Hongkong ..	..	..	..	146	849
Western Germany ..	..	77	274	118	404
U. K. ..	..	77	266	73	250
Union of South Africa ..	..	46	259	62	340
Australia ..	..	24	159	52	359
(c) Matakuching (Stat. 3900)					
Total ..	..	1,923	14,095	1,418	8,374
Of which to:					
Netherlands ..	..	294	1,952	201	1,171
U. K. ..	..	175	1,201	104	583
Western Germany ..	..	163	969	126	583
France ..	..	225	1,550	266	1,461
Italy ..	..	157	1,135	153	985
Singapore ..	..	171	1,394	154	881
Japan ..	..	688	5,387	334	2,199

8. Hides and skins :

(a) Of buffaloes (Stat. 2230) —

Total	..	..	455	4,926	338	2,984
Of which to:						
Netherlands	..	..	410	4,452	307	2,733
Western Germany	..	..	24	256	12	106

(b) Of goats. (Stat. 2270)

Total	..	..	478	10,495	553	11,684
Of which to:						
Netherlands	..	..	95	2,147	154	3,075
Western Germany	..	..	160	3,727	77	1,596
U. S. A.	..	..	196	4,040	142	3,189
Italy	..	..	5	120	73	1,592
U. K.	..	..	5	131	5	100
France	..	..	..	..	17	239
Belgium & Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	35	773
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	49	1,067

9. Kapok, ginned. (Stat. 4070) —

Total	..	..	2,792	24,017	2,096	14,921
Of which to:						
Netherlands	..	..	210	6,373	288	1,910
U. S. A.	..	..	1,017	8,721	865	5,618
Australia	..	..	254	2,696	218	1,749
New Zealand	..	..	270	2,696	411	3,423
Canada	..	..	111	978	43	309
Western Germany	..	..	28	216	20	135
Belgium & Luxemburg	..	..	58	475	44	269
Italy	..	..	70	589	66	464
Portugal	..	..	88	768	97	704

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*
TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)						
		Year 1956		Year 1957		
		Unit	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
10. Manganese Ore. (Stat. 3010)—						
Total ..	..	Tons	83,097	19,222	51,228	14,807
Of which to :						
Netherlands	..	"	13,217	2,909	5,409	1,599
U. K.	..	"	9,601	1,708	4,166	1,250
France	..	"	8,906	1,947	..	..
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	"	16,135	3,516	7,168	2,150
Japan	..	"	30,705	8,041	29,188	8,075
U. S. A.	..	"	1,600	526	4,764	1,508
11. Oils, vegetable—						
(a) Coconut oil (Stat. 1410)—						
Total ..	..	Tons	2,255	4,999	2,207	4,391
Of which to :						
Netherlands	..	"	2,155	4,770	2,027	4,391
Western Germany	..	"	100	229	..	..
(b) Palm oil (Stat. 1420)—						
Total ..	..	Tons	125,156	291,670	128,944	296,538
Of which to						
India	..	"	259	577	..	..
Netherlands	..	"	72,132	168,364	85,361	193,170
Western Germany	..	"	7,870	17,794	10,254	23,594

France	..	..	2,806	6,535	..	3,423	7,946
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	..	3,497	8,532	..	5,706	13,058
Italy	..	..	2,703	6,273	..	2,765	6,371
Penang	..	..	2,797	5,528	..	14,959	36,407
Japan	..	..	24,492	57,175	..	5,091	11,790
Philippines	..	..	5,832	13,755	..	547	1,285
Australia	..	..	447	1,103	..	397	1,036
Canada	..	..	798	2,233	..	420	1,039
U.S.A.	..	..	668	1,764	..		
12. Palm Kernels (Stat. 1300)							
Total	..	..	40,034	54,562	..	40,334	50,495
Of which to :							
Netherlands	..	..	5,012	6,043	..	14,198	15,916
Western Germany	..	..	4,432	5,316	..	6,634	8,398
Penang	..	..	867	1,120	..	906	1,139
Japan	..	..	28,870	41,027	..	18,195	24,644
13. Petroleum & products thereof. — (Stat. 2640/2830/2870)							
Total	..	..		2,560,675	..		3,676,960
Of which to :							
Netherlands	..	..	..	54,470	..	..	64,887
U.K.	..	..	..	60,550	..	..	53,666
U.S.A.	..	..	..	264,623	..	..	468,114
Singapore	..	..	..	953,061	..	..	1,411,246
Japan	..	..	..	128,517	..	..	149,523
Philippines	..	..	..	179,027	..	..	293,763
Australia	..	..	..	272,704	..	..	400,307
India	..	..	..	28,021	..	..	60,490

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*
TABLE II—*contd.*

		Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Unit					
14. Rubber.					
(a) Estate rubber (Stat. 1800-1870)					
Total	..	234,443	1,712,008	239,115	1,663,045
Of which to :					
Netherlands	..	31,946	236,735	25,444	180,898
U.K.	..	32,242	218,889	35,410	240,797
Western Germany	..	24,860	174,984	29,924	200,795
France	..	2,084	15,685	3,484	23,054
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	1,789	13,359	2,610	18,298
Italy	..	2,367	16,852	2,569	17,227
Poland	..	13,319	104,030	926	6,892
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	8,297	56,138
U.S.A.	..	92,594	673,657	79,771	555,233
Mexico	..	1,147	8,098	724	4,906
Singapore	..	2,372	15,768	2,662	17,033
Indo-China	..	1,203	8,570	508	3,425
China	..	1,388	9,889	29,591	210,951
Japan	..	23,228	188,008	9,456	73,163
(b) Smallholders' rubber (Stat. 1880-1910)					
Total	..	413,346	2,315,598	407,156	2,319,814

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

		(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)			
		Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Unit					
16. Spices—					
(a) Pepper, white (Stat. 920)					
	Total	..			
Of which to—					
Netherlands	..	11,350	68,445	9,200	60,057
Singapore	..	237	1,580	189	1,249
U. K.	..	10,827	64,986	6,478	41,089
Western Germany	..	68	445	2,003	14,078
U.S.A.	..	11	75	130	861
Belgium & Luxembourg	..	73	468	123	831
Sweden	..	82	545	66	437
Italy	..	7	47	17	110
China	..	81	108	18	117
	..	5	52	150	1,135
16. (b) Pepper, black— (Stat. 930)					
	Total	..			
Of which to—					
U.K.	..	7,460	33,458	7,843	33,914
U.S.A.	..	4,034	16,223	3,018	11,985
	..	1,421	7,173	2,311	10,133

Singapore	..	..	1,663	6,940	1,344	5,369
China ..	..	..	300	2,857	..	..
Egypt ..	..	..	22	133	890	5,011
Netherlands	..	..	9	43	98	414
Western Germany	..	..	..	..	115	729

17. Sugar, Manufactured—
(Stat. 510—590)

Total	..	Tons	166,945	191,476	144,216	193,386
Of which to—						
Syria & Lebanon	..	..	..	..	11,416	12,364
Ceylon ..	..	..	19,576	22,042	20,996	33,521
Burma ..	..	..	15,858	19,196	2,642	3,734
Thailand	..	..	2,471	2,990	..	..
Singapore	..	..	1,625	1,698	17,073	25,002
Indo-China	..	..	12,202	12,597	13,361	17,663
Hongkong	..	..	7,823	8,186	18,329	27,644
China ..	..	..	28,092	35,010	8,636	11,985
Japan ..	..	..	75,845	85,497	10,976	11,922
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	7,137	9,866
Manchuria	..	..	..	..	10,667	11,730
Korea ..	..	..	..	..	12,333	13,523

18. Tanning materials—
Gambir—
(Stat. 1560)

Total	..	Tons	201	1,767	327	2,884
Of which to—						
Penang ..	..	..	10	94	46	416
Singapore	..	..	190	1,673	281	2,468

APPENDIX 'B'—*contd.*TABLE II—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
19. Tea—					
(Stat. 810/820)					
Total	Tons	34,470	336,653	35,701	340,295
Of which to—					
Netherlands	"	13,964	141,429	14,968	148,357
U.K.	"	5,927	48,078	6,301	51,533
Western Germany ..	"	1,171	14,571	1,704	18,404
U.S.A.	"	2,838	29,733	2,445	23,212
Egypt	"	1,085	11,905	946	12,387
Singapore	"	1,833	9,534	1,952	9,053
Australia	"	5,359	61,272	4,769	52,709
Ireland .. ..	"	..	..	123	1,299
Italy	"	81	877	116	1,317
U.S.S.R. .. ..	"	..	..	317	3,371
Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia	"	213	2,372	144	1,794
Sudan	"	320	2,449	227	2,173
Union of South Africa ..	"	302	3,203	232	2,452

Iraq ..	69	757	98	1,187
Iran ..	131	2,013	194	3,018
Malaya ..	..	..	199	1,087
Japan ..	47	555	78	833

20. Timber—

Teak wood, in the round—
(Stat. 2010)

Total ..	1000 cubic metre	7	4,678	8	5,583
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Of which to—

Netherlands	5	3,729	4	3,170
Western Germany	1	485	1	676
Italy	093	248	1	1,092

21. Tin ore, tin slag and ash—
(Stat. 3030)

Total ..	Tons	43,933	38,174	616,965
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Of which to—

Netherlands	41,748	36,216	585,227
U.S.A.	2,185	1,958	31,738

22. Tin, rough, in ingots and such like—
(Stat. 3130)

Total ..	Tons	729	18,796	85	1,880
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Of which to—

Pakistan	31	732	85	1,880
Japan	698	18,064

APPENDIX 'B'—*concl'd.*TABLE II—*concl'd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

	Unit	Year 1956		Year 1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
23. Tobacco, in leaves— (Stat. 1110—1150)					
Total	.. Tons	11,546	326,498	14,549	377,531
Of which to—					
Netherlands	..	11,361	319,844	13,914	355,378
U.S.A.	..	88	6,034	69	4,713
Indo-China	..	96	620	293	1,947
U.K.	..	..	..	217	15,234
China ..	..	..	..	51	119
New Zealand	..	..	..	4	108

APPENDIX 'C'

Commodities Imported into Indonesia from India

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Indone- sian Serial No.	Statisti- cal No.	Commodity	Unit	Imports from India			Total imports into Indonesia Value 1957
				Quantity		Value	
				1956	1957		
1	500	Rice, not in husk	..	33	67	949,405	
2	780	Dried fruits: Dates in bales bags or cases	Tons	..	42	6,108	
3	1000	Vegetables: Onions	"	30	247	480	
4	1380	Spices (Other than cloves & capsicum)	"	232	748	2,851	
5	1730	Tobacco (leaves including stripped)	"	351	12,531	98,727	
6	1930	Linseed oil, raw	"	4,481	650	1,626	
7	1990	Linseed oil, boiled	"	148	708	2,637	
8	2010	Drying oil	"	155	3,029	6,955	
9	3260	Liquid and solid siccatives and varnishes..	"	688	..	1,958	
10	3270	Mastics	"	..	4	1,340	
11	3485	Oils & fats partly saponified and similar pro- ducts	"	..	86	34	
12	4210	Cigarette paper in bobbins	"	..	9	8,030	
13	5060	Fabrics of artificial textile fibres other than of velvet, plush, lace, embroidery etc.	"	439	253	199,937	
14	5290	Voile and semivoile clothing material	"	..	6	2,370	
			"	1	3	54	
				..	50	57	
				..	3,692	2,178	
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
					

APPENDIX 'C'—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Indone- sian Serial Statisti- cal No.	Commodity	Unit	Imports from India				Total imports into Indonesian Value 1957
			Quantity		Value		
			1956	1957	1956	1957	
15	5310- Cotton fabrics: unbleached	..	10.6	15.7	17,003	20,039	47,665
	5350	..					
16	5370- Cotton fabrics: bleached	..	21.1	33.0	49,325	69,961	506,074
	5390	..					
17	5410- Cotton fabrics: dyed, printed or woven col- oured	..	18.1	8.9	31,580	16,494	512,219
	5450	..	150	401	533	1,446	1,446
18	5500 Jute hessian (gunny packing cloth)	..					
19	5640 Ropes, sail twines, cables, cord and pack thread	..	1,124	1,467	3,165	3,992	7,347
20	5800 Canvas, karlecloth, shoecloth, etc.	..	11	7	191	93	21,220
21	5840 Knittedware: stockings and socks other than of silk and artificial silk and cotton or one colour	..					
	6170 Jute gunny bags	Dozen pairs	18,528	500	..	33	115
22	6190 Sails, tarpaulins, tents, awnings requisites for travel and other made up canvas goods	Tons	14,954	54,912	46,224	48,285	
23	6570 Salt, other than common salt or rock salt and table salt	..	..	3	..	45	811
24		..	..	30,158	..	7,735	18,211

25	6570	Articles of brick earth or ordinary baked clay: Roof-tiles	73	258	40	95	95
26	8770	Tools & iron parts thereof including cutting parts of mechanical or non-mechanical cutting tools .. ..	..	..	..	53	52,911
27	9340	Internal combustion and explosion motors: for Value stationery action .. ..	..	..	189	325	103,617
28	9480	Pumps and other apparatus for the elevation and transfusion of liquids .. ..	..	..	..	55	54,134
29	9580	Ventilators, compressors, exhaustors, air-pumps including spraying appliances .. ..	..	..	..	34	22,712
30	9670	Machinery and apparatus n.e.s. for oil factories .. ..	..	..	583	387	9,231
31	9650	Machinery and apparatus n.e.s. for sugar factories .. ..	..	..	198	..	12,588
32	9680	Machinery and apparatus for tea factories .. ..	..	..	38	..	594
33	9700	Machinery and apparatus for rice mills .. ..	..	..	66	..	2,184
34	9720	Machinery and apparatus n.e.s. for industrial and commercial plants .. ..	..	..	85	221	138,964
35	10010	Electrothermic apparatus and appliances n.e.s. for industrial and technical purposes .. ..	..	..	..	85	6,776
36	10690	Plants, seeds, flowers etc. for use in medicines or perfumery	117	92	266	209	5,616
37	10720	Gums, resins and balsams (excluding pine-resin and gums for varnishes and lacquers)	75	627	637	4,708	6,246
38	10930	Gramophone records	15-2	9-8	108	190	1,722
39	11360	Sports goods (excluding those for parlour games and billiards)	4	3	39	53	8,287

APPENDIX 'C'—*contd.*

(Value in thousand Indonesian Rupiahs)

Indone- sian Serial Statis- tical No.	Commodity	Unit	Imports from India		Total imports into Indonesian Value, 1957		
			Value				
			Quantity	Value			
			1956	1957			
40	4480 Cinematographic sound films— (i) Strip width more than 30 mm.	1000 metres	310	351	1,609	1,753	9,347
	(ii) Others	..	..	73	..	455	1,234
41	11530 Books and pamphlets	..	53	63	674	1,035	21,368
42	11690 Articles temporarily admitted	..	..	11	..	364	913
43	3600 Types pneumatic for motor-cars	Nos.	756	..	355	..	4,8157
44	4810 Weaving yarns of cotton, single unbleached	Tons	24	..	249	..	94,001
45	5240 Carded cotton blankets	..	8	..	47	..	855
46	6730 Non-metallic minerals n.e.s.	..	370	..	221	..	2,043

NOTE—(1) Statistics of the following commodities imported from India during 1957 have not been furnished above as the import values in case of each item is not very significant:—

1. Fish and fish products (excluding Asian kinds, dried, or salted, packed loose).
2. Flour and flour products.
3. Pickles, sauces, condiments etc.
4. Syrups, fruit juices etc.

5. Pharmaceutical products.
 6. Cosmetics, perfumery, beauty preparations etc.
 7. Tableware, kitchen utensils of iron or aluminium.
 8. Chemicals and preparations.
 9. Cardboard, writing paper, etc.
 10. Petroleum products.
 11. Glass bottles.
 12. Screws, staples, bolts, nuts, etc.
 13. Batteries.
- (2) Value—C.I.F. value in Rupiah at the official (a par) exchange rate.

